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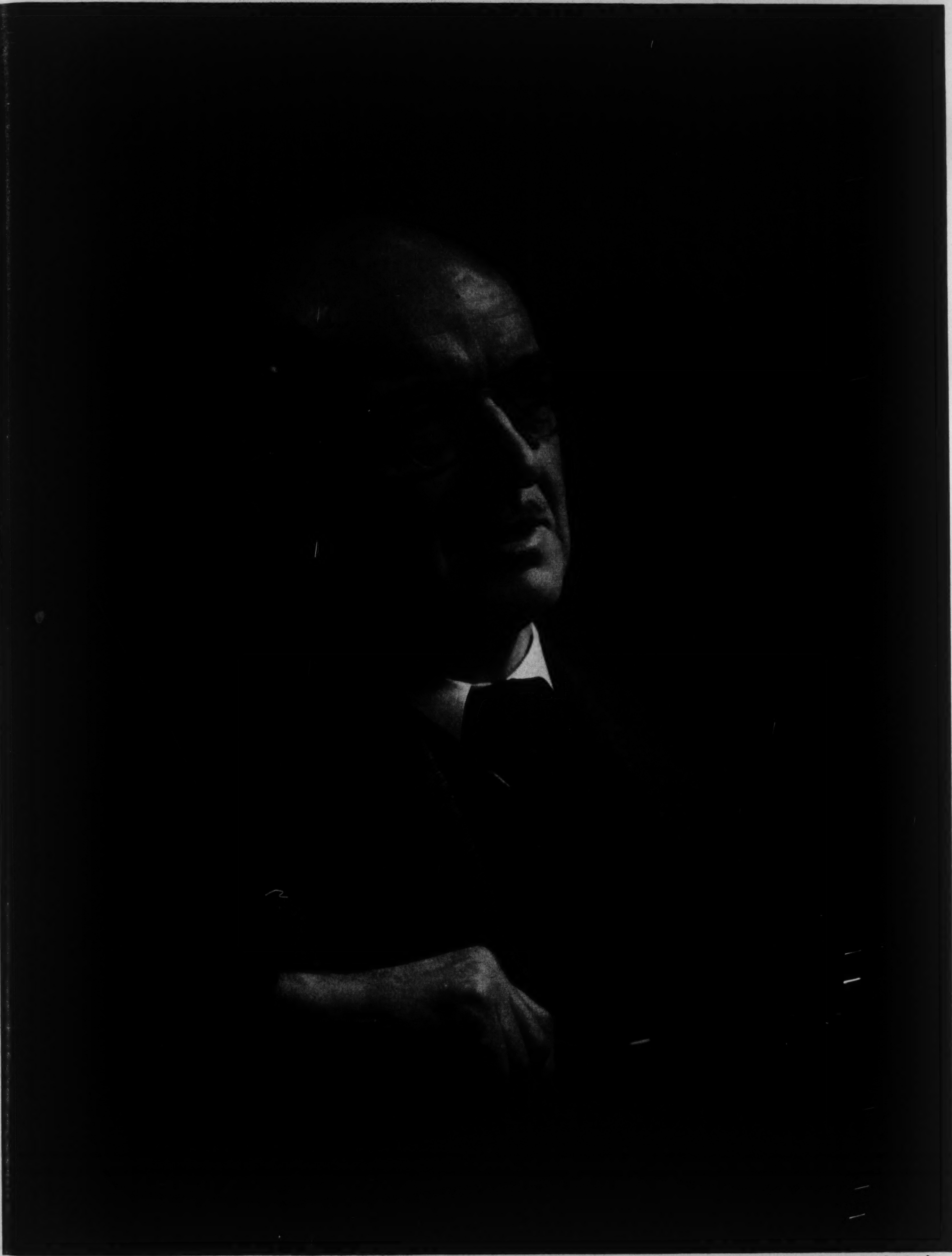

—*Photo by John Steele*

THE OUTSTANDING Canadian artist, L. A. C. Panton, is one of this country's leading art educators. Mr. Panton is a Royal Canadian Academician and a former President of the Ontario Society of Artists.

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THE FRONT PAGE

Devaluation No Panacea

THE widespread reduction of the U.S.-dollar value of currencies which has taken place since our last issue is in essence an effort to correct an unduly high cost of production of export goods in the devaluing countries. It automatically reduces that cost, for the time being, as regards all its elements except the price of goods imported from the dollar area.

The question who is responsible for the undue level of production costs in the sterling area and elsewhere is academic. Political and/or economic forces—including the monopoly power of trade unions, whichever class that may belong to—will now proceed to distribute the burden of the devaluation among the various classes of producers in the various devaluing nations, and as the cost of living rises in those countries we may expect to see some bitter struggles by the labor unions to recover the income values which have been taken from them by what is essentially a concealed wage cut. If Sir Stafford Cripps can convince the unions that the only alternative was widespread unemployment (which is probably true) the struggles may not be too long nor the bitterness too great.

Some devaluation by Canada was inevitable the moment that British devaluation was decided on. Whether the ten per cent is enough remains to be seen. It would not be enough if we did not have also the exchange controls to prevent free purchasing of U.S. dollars, but with them—slightly intensified very likely—it may be enough to do the job.

The nub of the situation is still the need for increased buying by Americans of goods, services and securities offered by the sterling countries. Much depends therefore on the reaction of the United States, both in tariff legislation and in popular attitude, towards the flood of these saleable items which will now be offered them at reduced prices. If the reaction is protectionist in tendency, and too many obstacles are therefore set up against buying abroad, the devaluation will to that extent be useless. Unfortunately the American public cannot be relied on to take as intelligent a view of the matter as the Washington officials.

Perhaps a similar warning to Canadians may not be unneeded. If we expect the people of the United Kingdom to go on buying our produce we must accept a greatly increased volume of their produce. It may look like severe competition at first, but in the long run it will pay us.

Preferred Dividends

THE advocates of an exemption from income tax for the recipients of preferred dividends (limited of course to the first 10 per cent tax rate or whatever other amount of exemption may be granted to the recipients of common dividends) have this much of argument on their side, that their principle has actually been adopted by the government in its exemption of dividends paid by one company to another (taxable) company which holds stock of the first one. They have also the further argument that the income of the company which is used to pay the preferred dividend is unquestionably taxed in the hands of the company before it reaches the shareholder. These arguments are valid, but not in our opinion conclusive.

They also put forward two other arguments based upon the effect of the denial of exemption to preferred dividends, upon the marketability of the preferred-stock type of security. They claim, and doubtless with much reason, that the lack of exemption is bound to divert new investment from the preferred-stock type to the common-stock type, and even to deter some available capital from getting invested at all; and they add, what is unquestionably true, that the preferred-stock type of investment is a most useful and desirable form

(*Continued on Page Five*)

Pay-Off In Potatoes

Down in New Brunswick potatoes are poker chips. The growers plant their bets in May and then play a season—a long gamble on weather, blight and insect pests.

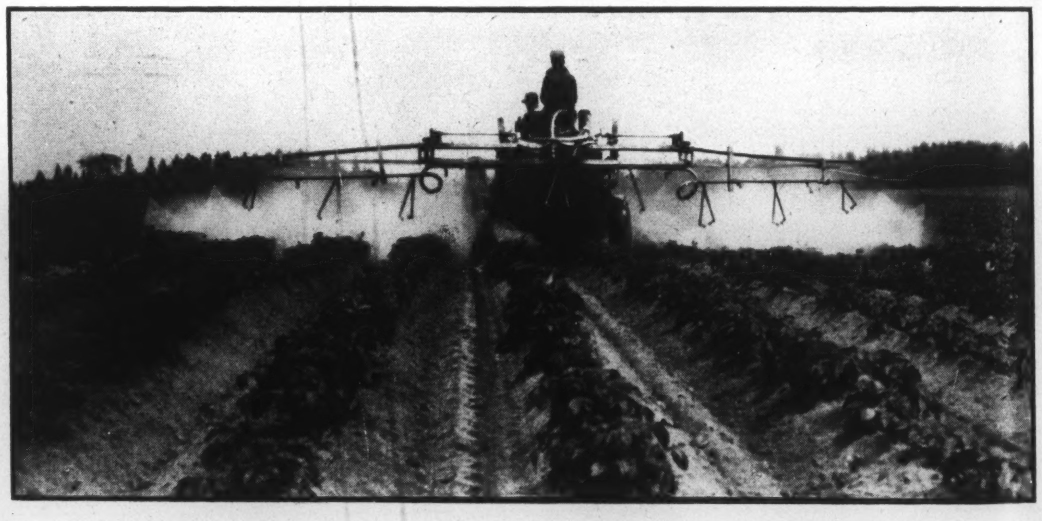
By Fred H. Phillips **Photos by R. H. Smith**

In the upper St. John valley potato growing is on a boom-or-bust basis. At the end of May 67,900 acres are seeded. On this scale farming requires machinery.

Several times early in the season the young plants are partly re-buried. This is done to stop spindling growth above the ground which hampers growth below.

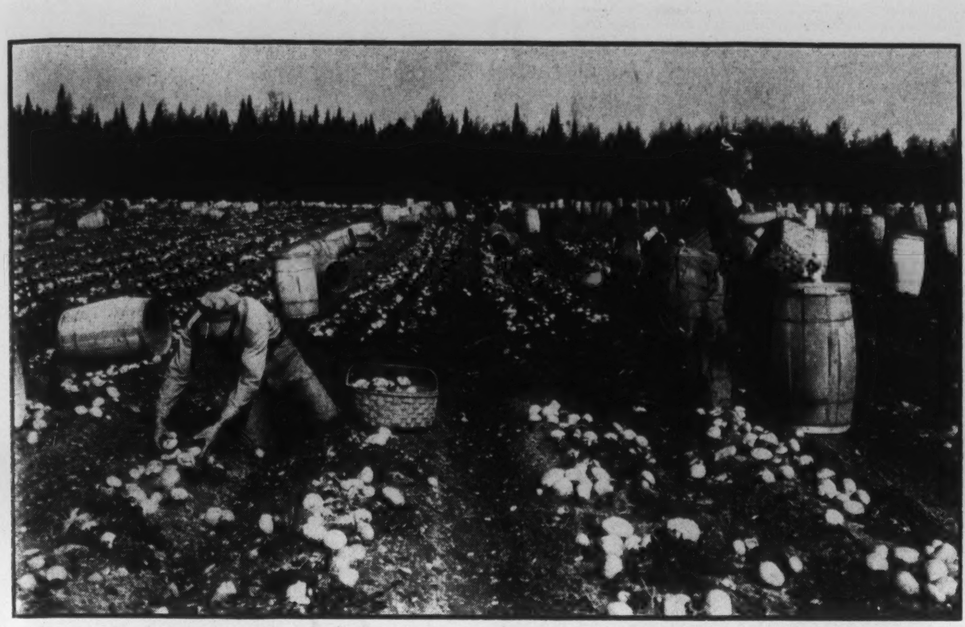
Toward mid-season a healthy field will look like this, but drought, heat, rust and insects keep farmers vigilant. By this time the crop is a big investment.

Machines sow the potatoes in twin rows and discs bury the dropping seeds in loose earth. Last year's yield in New Brunswick was 17,315,000 bushels.

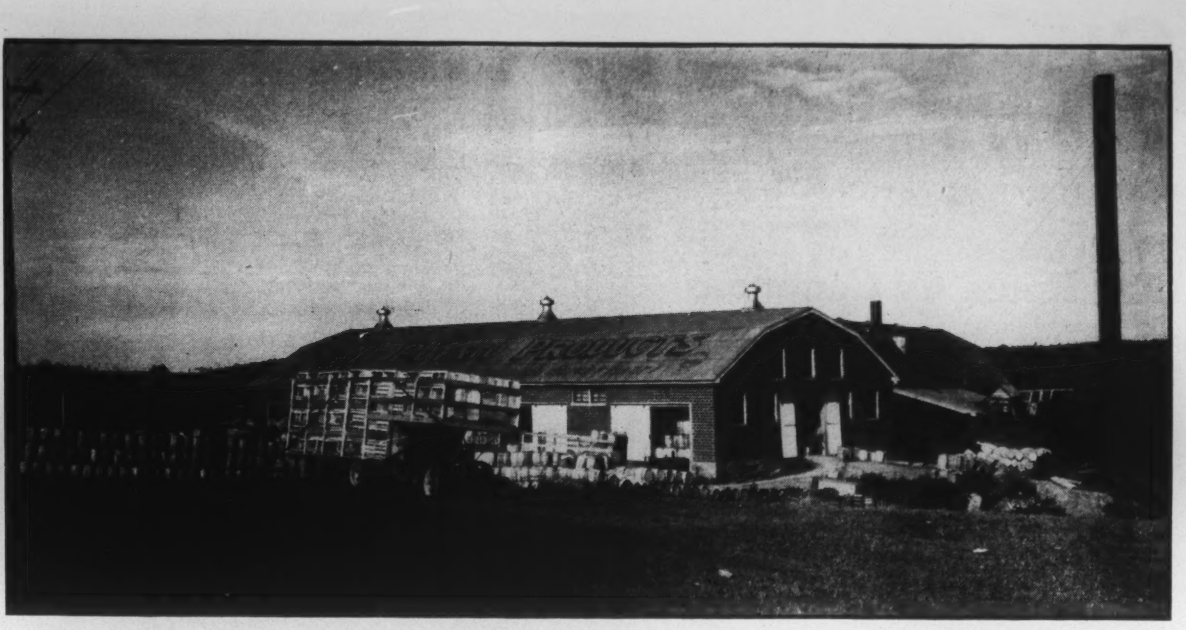


At an average cost of $3.00 per acre per application, the fields must be sprayed about six times a season. Principal pests are beetles and aphids.

If everything has gone well, in September machines dig a healthy crop like this out of the ground. Machines, however, do not collect the crop.



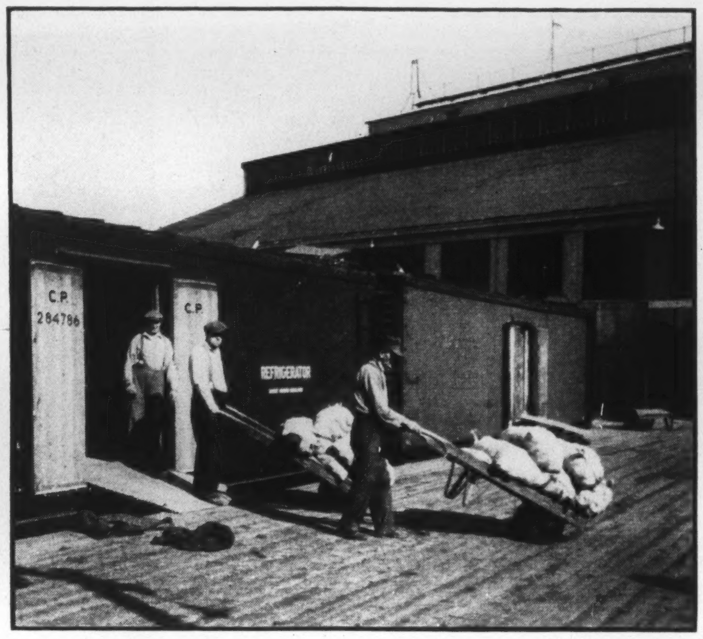
After the potatoes have been dug, they must be gathered by hand. Fast pickers can fill 75 barrels a day. Earnings are about $10.00 per day.



First stop for the newly picked potatoes is the grading house. Here the best of the crop is selected for export. The culls are sent to starch factories near by.

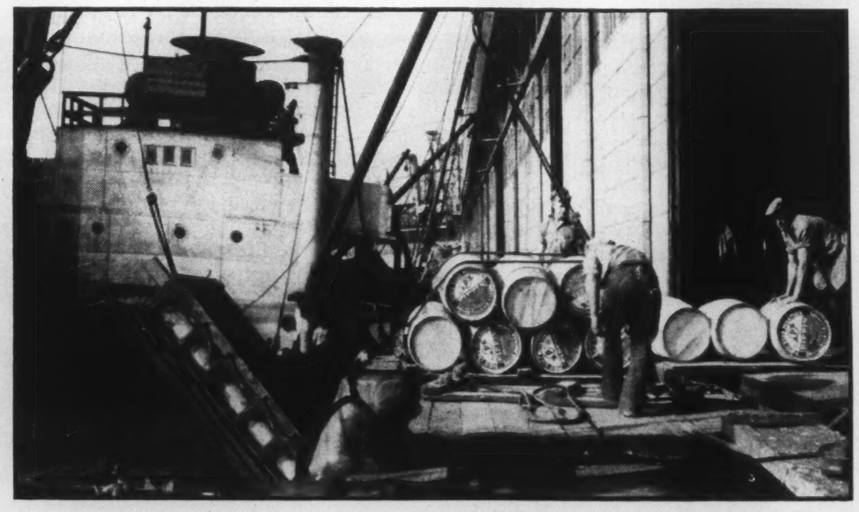
Inside the grading house experts grade potatoes by hand. A conveyor belt speeds up the process.

The newly sacked potatoes are shipped by railroad to the United States or the port of Saint John.

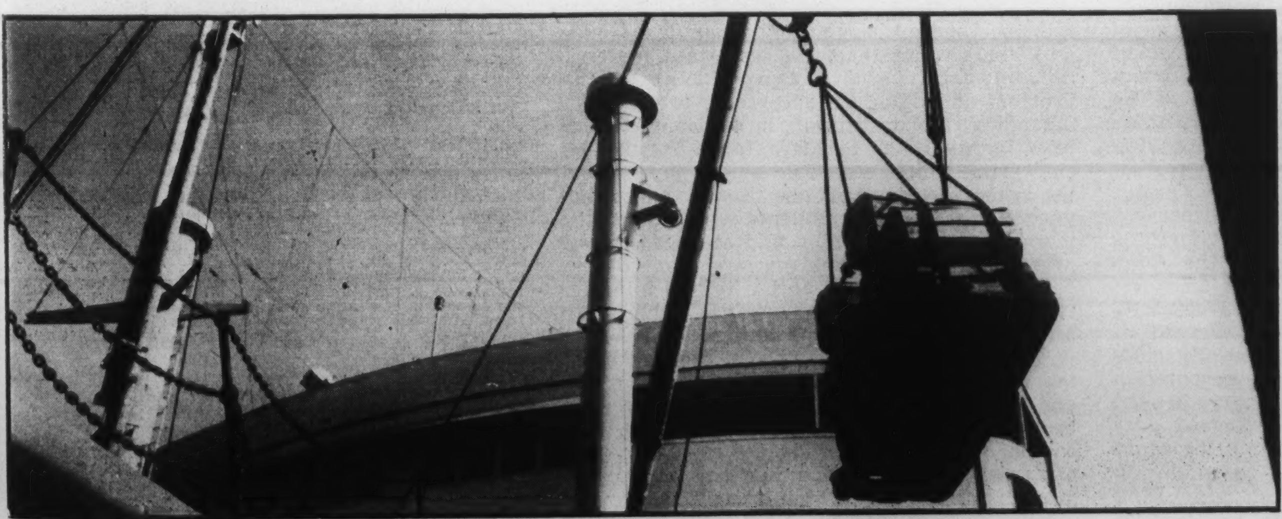


At Saint John potatoes are unloaded from freight cars and transferred to ships for export overseas.

The potatoes may be stored briefly in dockside sheds while waiting to be loaded onto ships. From here on they will become a substantial figure in statistics of Canadian export trade.



Barrels of potatoes being loaded on an ocean going freighter at port of Saint John. These will go to Argentina or Brazil.



The best of the Canadian potato crop is swung into the hold of the freighter. The exports are not only for food. In 1947 Canada exported over 4,250,000 bushels of potatoes for seed.

Not all of the crop is shipped in the autumn. Much of it is stored in "potato houses" like this one for winter shipping.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

New House Of Commons

Relieves Fears That Many Parties Would Impair Democratic Process

THE House of Commons in the first Session of the 21st Parliament since Confederation is different from all its predecessors in a number of ways quite apparent at the most cursory glance. There are 262 members, more than ever before (in the first House after Union in 1867, there were 181). Newfoundland is represented in the House of Commons for the first time.

The Prime Minister has the largest party following in history, either by actual count or on a percentage basis. It has again been necessary, as it was in the decade 1935-45, to accommodate a good many Liberals to the left of the Speaker: more this time than ever before.

Indeed, again for the first time, it has been necessary to move the Prime Minister and his deskmate *away* from the Speaker to the extent of two seats in order to maintain the tradition that the Leader of the Opposition should sit exactly across the Chamber from him. Even to make this possible, and to prevent a still greater recession on the part of both leaders away from the Speaker, it was necessary to place a number of Liberal back-benchers in seats directly behind Conservative front-benchers. (Incidentally, it must have irked the Opposition party leaders to have had all those choice front-bench positions close to the Speaker on the left side of the House whisked away from them by the fortunes of political war.)

There are a number of differences from recent Parliaments which are not quite so superficial. It was said by Conservative leaders after the general election that disappointing as the results had been, at least the vote had restored the two-party system (and thus, by implication, had restored the Official Leader of the Opposition to his rightful post without serious challenge from splinter groups or parties). This was followed up by editors here and there with the proposal that the time had come to end the formal recognition by the Speaker of the leaders of the C.C.F. and Social Credit, and the extension to them of privileges in respect to participation in debates, length of time allowed for speeches, and so on, similar to those prescribed from the beginning for the official Leader of the Opposition.

There is ground here for good argument. Whether or not the vote on June 27 restored two-party government in Canada, whether or not it so reduced the strength of the "south-east corner" groups as to make somewhat absurd the honoring to the letter of the convention about group privileges that has tended to grow up since 1935,—at least this is true: that the 21st Parliament has for the time being relieved the fears of some observers that the growth of a multi-party system in Canada would soon paralyze and perhaps ultimately destroy representative democratic government as it has impaired and destroyed similar governments in Europe.

The House of Commons now sitting is certainly not threatened by paralysis because of any expansion of third parties to the point where a clear party majority is impossible. Any fear that coalitions of incompatible parties would be required to form a working government vanished on the night of June 27.

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Strong Government?

Will Be Politically Safe To Act Vigorously On Varied Issues

TOO much has probably been made of the top-heavy nature of the present Parliament and the dangers that may arise from a weak Opposition. For all those except a few bitter partisans who think that the Liberal party is incapable supplying valuable leadership on any problem, the strength of the present government in both Houses of Parliament may be looked at in quite another way. This is unquestionably a strong government: and its power may conceivably be used as a highly constructive influence in the history of this country, instead of the opposite.

There have been very few periods since Confederation when a government was not hamstrung or hampered by powerful restraining influences, and frequently so much so as to induce a sort of creeping paralysis in government circles at Ottawa. It was a very staunch (though not bigoted) Liberal, J. W. Dafoe, who wrote in 1930, at the end of nine years of Liberal government, the following sentence: "A state of deadlock, certain to have the most serious consequences both to the unity and prosperity of Canada, can only be averted by the Dominion Parliament rejecting *the spirit of abdication which has been so much in evidence among its leaders,* and taking up again its duty to give this country the necessary lead when circumstances call for a forward step."

Indeed, looking back, the only occasions on which a Dominion Prime Minister has been so solidly in the saddle as to make forthright action on a wide range of issues politically safe were in the hey-day of Sir John A. Macdonald, for a brief period after 1896 in the confident expansionism of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and for the first year or two of Mackenzie King's tenure of office in 1935. And in 1935 the shadows of war were already on the horizon.

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An Able Ministry

St. Laurent Has Good Lieutenants To Aid Formidable Problems

THE present Ministry will have no excuse to offer if it fails to tackle current problems in a bold and aggressive manner. For the next two or three years, at least, it will be in a stronger position than any of its predecessors ever was. No longer can vacillation be defended on the ground that Quebec is blocking the way, or that a hostile Senate has to be conciliated, or that the balance in the House of Commons is so delicate that the party caucus must be won around to a point of view before it will be safe to introduce drastic changes. The Prime Minister not only won the support of his own province and of his French-speaking colleagues, but his mandate from the rest of Canada is so solid that he could defy Quebec on an issue of great moment and still carry a majority in the House. The Senate majority is even more overwhelming than in the Commons.

A powerful government is not necessarily a strong one, but without being accused of partisanship a commentator can surely class the present House of Commons representation in the Liberal benches as a good party headed by a superior Ministry. Has there, indeed, ever been an abler Ministry? We hear a lot about the "Cabinet of all the Talents" assembled in 1896; and we remember the Mackenzie King government from 1926 to 1930 as an able group. The Second War Government of 1940-45 drew praise from political foe and friend alike.

The present government is at least to be mentioned in the same breath as these. Accordingly, the present Prime Minister cannot plead lack of good lieutenants. For the next year or two the winds blow very strongly in his favor, and if he has formidable problems to solve (and nobody denies their existence), now is the time to face up to them.

•

Constitutional Changes

Government Preparing To Grapple With Problems Of Flag, Anthem

THE prominent place given to constitutional revision in the Speech From the Throne illustrates the importance attached by the government to the whole delicate nexus of problems connected with the achievement of national status in form and symbol as well as in function and machinery. As an autonomous nation, Canada should be able to amend her own constitution and to interpret her own constitution. Also, she should have her own flag and her own national anthem. These are propositions which would have stirred up violent controversy a few years ago, but which are surely accepted by the majority of the Canadian people today.

It seems fully evident that Prime Minister L.S. St. Laurent is going to grapple at once with these contentious but important matters, certainly with the first two of them. To the problem of finding an acceptable formula for amending the constitution, he has made an interesting approach by his letter to the provincial prime ministers. The philosophy behind the letter, the idea that one should analyze the various kinds of amendments which might be made to the constitution, and segregate those affecting only national matters from others dealing with provincial authority and minority rights is not, of course, original either with Mr. St. Laurent or his present advisers.

Back in 1935, when a Special Committee of the House of Commons was set up "to study and report on the best method by which the British North America Act may be amended so that while safeguarding the existing rights of racial and religious minorities and legitimate provincial claims to autonomy, the Dominion government may be given adequate power to deal effectively with urgent economic problems which are essentially national in scope", a suggestion along much the same lines was put forward by the late Dr. O. D. Skelton, one of the wisest counsellors Canada ever had.

—*Photo by C. W. Huston*

HOLDING THE PARTY REINS. M. J. Coldwell, M.P., leader of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, is busy enforcing discipline in the party. He is credited with bringing about the decision of the Manitoba section to put up a candidate against Mr. Barry Richards in The Pas. Mr. Richards was expelled for opposing the Atlantic Pact.

Passing Show

TOBACCO can be chewed with refinement, says the Kitchener-Waterloo *Record*, "if one takes only the occasional chew and is careful where he expectorates". Well, where does the refined chewer expectorate?

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Polls show that 44 per cent of the population of the United States have not heard about the dollar crisis. They probably have other things to worry about though.

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Britain is said to fear an over-production of coal. Presumably surplus coal can't be burnt, like surplus coffee, and they will probably just put it back in the mine.

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When Tito really wants to make Stalin mad he will probably erect a statue to Trotsky.

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Another proof that Communism is on the down grade is the increase in No Left Turn signs.

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Truman is said to feel that New Deal issues are still good election stuff. St. Laurent is not likely to disagree with him.

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A Manitoba butcher has shot six bears in one week. Customers ordering steak have to specify whether they want bear or bull.

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Prices for higher-grade men's suits are not coming down. There are just going to be fewer higher-grade men.

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England is reported to be full of children who never heard of the Vikings, which is quite comprehensible, since nobody has yet done a Viking comic strip.

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American men are giving up pyjamas, which would not bother anybody much except that they are not substituting anything else. After all, this is one place where one can save on laundry bills without anybody being the wiser.

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A C.P.R. official in Vancouver has been announcing that upper berths will soon be abolished. Just like the upper classes, eh?

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Britain can import frozen meat but can't export frozen wage scales.

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George Bernard Shaw hopes to live to be three hundred. Any seconder?

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Social security seems oddly named, since it makes the individual more secure and the society less so.

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Lucy says the national-medicine state can apparently cure every disease except its own.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

which is highly beneficial to the economic health of the society.

These two latter points deal entirely with the effect of the tax or the exemption on new investment; and unfortunately it is impossible to devise any tax which will not affect old investment just as much as new, and the volume of old investment vastly exceeds that of any new investment which is likely to take place in the first ten or fifteen years after a change of taxation. No change of taxation has any great effect upon the *real terms* (though it may have considerable effect upon the *volume*) of new investment which takes place after it is enacted, because the market adjusts itself to and absorbs the effects of the tax. But the effect upon old investment may be enormous and is quite inescapable.

Now the effect of the proposed exemption is to give the holder of a 6 per cent preferred stock an income of $6 after the first 10 per cent of taxation, where the holder of any other form of title to a $6 income gets only $5.40—unless of course he is exempt from income tax entirely, which is an extremely rare condition for any investor in preferred stocks. A $100 share of a 6 per cent preferred stock is in effect a title to $6 rent for the use of the capital put in by the preferred shareholder. No other owner of a title to rent gets his $6 free of taxation. The bondholder pays full income tax on his coupons. The house-owner pays full income tax on his net rent. All stipulated income pays full income tax, and a preferred dividend is stipulated income. The stipulation is conditional, it is true, but while the income is being paid the conditions are being met. When the preferred dividend is *not* being paid there might be good argument for the exemption, or rather for a rebate, for whatever tax the company is paying is then obviously coming out of the preferred shareholder's income, but that is a rare and special case.

We dislike having to oppose this exemption, because we dislike double taxation and believe almost all income tax on company earnings to be justifiable only as collection-at-source of the individual income taxes of the shareholders. But the company tax is not a tax collected out of the equity of the preferred shareholders, and could only become so if the company were authorized to reduce accordingly the amount of dividend which it is obligated to pay to the preferred shareholders. It is paid out of the equity of the common shareholders, and to rebate any part of it to the preferred shareholders would establish a special privilege in their favor.

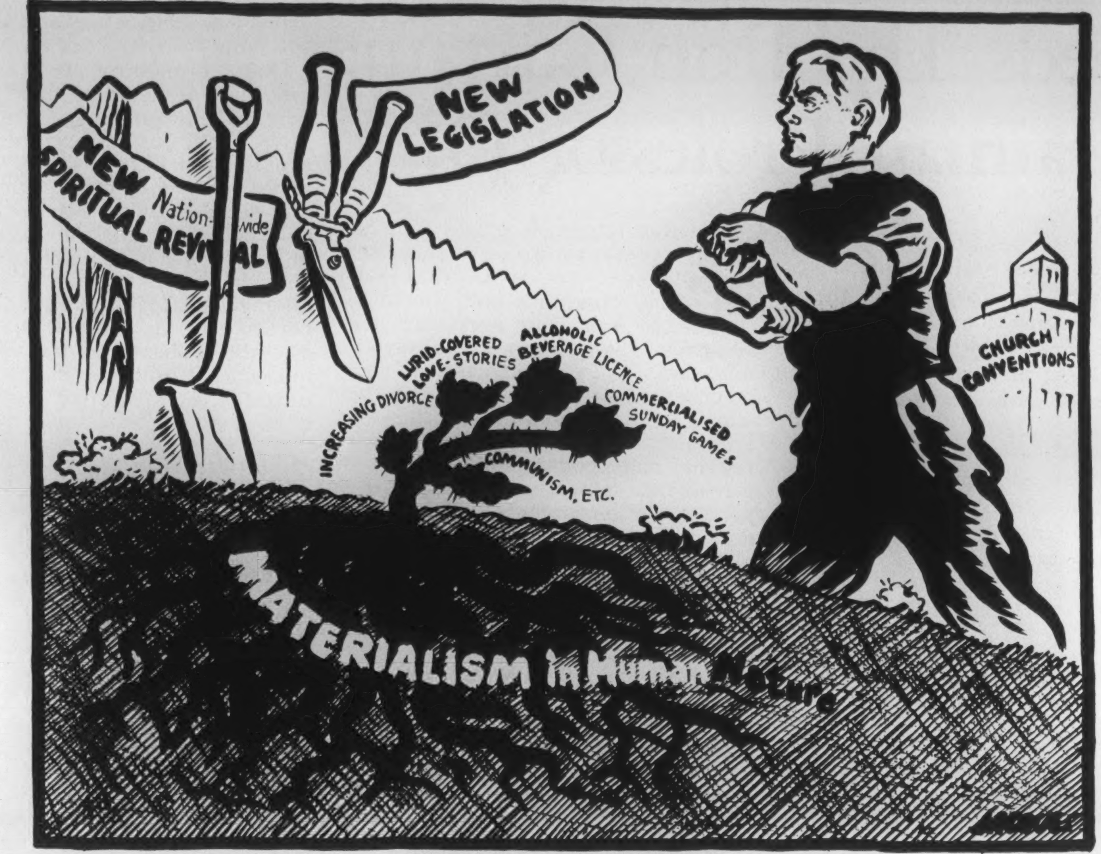
Important Decision

ONE of the most important labor decisions yet given in Canada was that of the arbitration board headed by Mr. Justice W. D. Roach which recently upheld the action of the Massey-Harris Company in dismissing a union official employed in its Toronto implement factory. We regret that the Canadian Press despatch which reported the decision stated merely that C. L. Dubin, union-nominated member of the board, brought in a minority report, and gave no details of its character.

Actually we are informed that Mr. Dubin was in agreement with the majority report as to the decision that the actions of the union official were in contravention of the contract between it and the company, and differed only in holding that they were not sufficiently serious to justify dismissal. Since they involved instructing union members to disobey management orders which even Mr. Dubin admits were proper orders within the terms of the contract, it is difficult to imagine what he would consider as actions sufficient to justify dismissal, or what other treatment he thinks would have been appropriate for the official in question.

Canadian Index

ONE more of the obligations of Canadians to United States millions is brought to mind by the resumption of the publication of the annual volumes of the Canadian Index: A Guide to Canadian Periodicals and Films, the compilation of which is "made possible by funds granted by the Carnegie Corporation of New York" and performed by the Canadian Library Association, represented by Editors Dorothy B. Chatwin and Margaret E. Wodehouse. It is a staggering piece of work, including well over 15,000 entries, though these probably do not involve more than 5,000 published items, since a good deal of cross-entry is inevitable and useful. Portraits are indexed as well as text items. Sixty-one periodicals in two languages are included, and it would probably be found that SATURDAY NIGHT has more entries than any other among them.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CHURCH CONVENTIONS
MATERIALISM in Human Nature

SHEARS, OR SPADE ?

The Index likes to get behind pseudonyms to the real name, but naturally does not always succeed. On the other hand it has been amazingly successful in getting the full names of people who like to suppress part of their nomenclature or reduce it to initials. Thus our old friend and contributor Arthur Stringer has a John Arbuthnot between those two names. Lenore Pratt has an Alexandra. The late Pelham Edgar had an Oscar in front, which he wisely dropped. Short stories are indexed; the *Canadian Forum* has some with very peculiar titles, such as "Darling Tim Buck" and "The Young Necrophiles", but nobody has to read them.

The periodicals covered include specialist ones devoted to geography, history, economics, psychology, art, aviation, hobbies, timber and research, but nothing in English concerned with either philosophy or religion. This does not mean that there are no such periodicals, but merely that the Index does not find them worth indexing, in which it may be right.

A Strange Agreement

IF IT is true, as asserted by the Winnipeg *Free Press*, that "A new trade agreement with the United States was being negotiated during 1948 and it would have completely fulfilled Mr. King's definition of 'real reciprocity' ", we can only say that we are not in the least surprised that the Canadian government "cancelled the agreement before it could be introduced in the Congress", though there may be some terminological dispute as to whether an agreement can be "cancelled" before it has even been put before either of the parties responsible for making it. The plain truth is that the Canadian electorate, to which the government would have had to appeal for endorsement of such an agreement, has no passion for, and can easily be worked up into a passion against, "real reciprocity" with the United States; and if such an agreement was actually discussed for a time by the officials of both sides the chances are that it was promptly squelched as soon as it came to the attention of the politically sensitive elements of the Canadian cabinet. The *Free Press* says that the agreement was cancelled "for reasons that have never been explained". Our theory is that it was cancelled for reasons that need no explaining.

The United States would probably be not disinclined at any time to enter into "real reciprocity" with Canada. The goods which we should supply to it in such conditions would be mainly raw or semi-manufactured, with a few fully-manufactured products of raw materials which are themselves short in the United States and not easily transported from overseas; and there is no indisposition to accept such imports. The goods which the United States would supply to us would be mainly manufactures, competitive with our own and with those of the United Kingdom. We cannot see how any such agreement could fail to make more difficult the task of the British or European exporter to Canada.

Labor and the Reds

SPEAKING at the Canadian National Exhibition the other day E. C. Bundy, an international organizer of the A. F. of L., said that the way for unions to protect themselves against "disciples of the police state," by which he obviously meant Communists, was "to deny them membership in your organizations." This is doubtless good practical advice, but we find it difficult to reconcile it with the well-known tendency of the A. F. of L. unions to demand the closed shop whenever they see any prospect of getting it. If membership in the union is to be the condition of holding a job in that union's trade, and if membership is to be denied to Communists, then obviously Communists are to be debarred from earning a living in any closed-shop trade, which means that employment in that trade is conditional on a man's political beliefs. If such a doctrine were put forward by the employers we are quite sure that Mr. Bundy would be the first to rise in horrified indignation, but when it is put forward, implicitly, by the unions themselves he sees no objection.

We fear that Communism in the ranks of labor cannot be quite so easily dealt with as Mr. Bundy would suggest. It will have to be dealt with, not by keeping the Communists out of employment or even out of unions, but by anti-Communists attending meetings and finding out what the Communists are after and voting against it. That requires a good deal of industry, pertinacity and intelligence. The Communists have these qualities. The rest of us, in and out of unions, will have to develop them.

Impenitence

WE HAVE to warn some of our readers that though we are interested in the purity of the English language we have no intention of refraining altogether from the use of colloquialisms in these dignified columns. We have no desire to have the little pieces on this page sound like a critical essay by Samuel Johnson or a parliamentary oration by Mr. Gladstone. We want them to sound as if we and our readers were talking amicably together, around a nice fireplace if it is winter, or around a nice table on the veranda with nice cool drinks on it if it is summer. We much regret that we cannot actually do our editorializing in that manner, and the only reason why we do not is that our readers are too numerous.

We are moved to these explanations because quite a large number of readers, all of them strongly approving of our effort to rid Canadian English of the confusion between "flaunt" and "flout", have taken us to task because of certain colloquialisms—not errors—which we employed in the flout-flaunt article. These were quite deliberate, they were used in the effort to create the kind of relationship with our readers which we have just described, and we are entirely impenitent about them and intend to go on using them just as often as we feel like it.

One group of readers was distressed because we told the Ottawa *Citizen*, the flaunter in question, that it need not "feel too badly" about its error because it is an extremely common one. (As a matter of fact our chief fear is that somebody will get it past our editors and proofreaders into our own columns before the *Citizen* has forgotten about the episode.) "Feel badly" is a pure colloquialism, and we know it, but it is used in colloquial style by a great number of good worthy people on this continent and by some, perhaps not so many, in the United Kingdom, and we can see no earthly reason why we should not use it.

Another group of readers objected to our statement that flout and flaunt "are not awfully good words anyhow" for certain purposes. If we feel a little more apologetic about that it is merely because its colloquialism is perhaps a tiny bit dated, nineteenth century stuff, but that is scarcely fatal. Incidentally it may interest our critics to know that the Greeks did exactly the same thing when they used their word "deinos", whose literal meaning is "terribly", in a purely intensive sense.

A third class of complainants we have to take more seriously. We permitted ourselves, in the editorial immediately following the flout-flaunt one, to speak of seven prime ministers of Canada as having totalled only sixteen years of service "between them". Many people maintain, with some show of reason, that "between" should never be used of a relationship involving more than two entities. and should be replaced by "among" as soon as three are concerned. We are not wholly convinced. We fancy that the expression "this is between ourselves" is quite capable of referring to a group of more than two persons, and that nobody would dream of saying "this is among ourselves" no matter how numerous "ourselves" might be. Also we learn with pleasure from the O.E.D. that Southey (a poet, but not using poetic license at the moment) wrote: "Between the prior, the boatmen, and a little offering to St. Patrick, he had not as much money left" etc. Good for Southey!

The first flout-flaunt clipping to reach us should really be *hors concours*, for we did not undertake to improve the English of the whole North American continent, only that of Canada. But it comes from a valued contributor, W. B. Foster of Truro, N.S., and to our extreme horror it is a clipping from the *Christian Science Monitor*, Sept. 10. Grace Miller, Chicago staff correspondent, writes that the mayor has ordered officials "to see that laws, long flaunted in the area, are enforced." We are sending Mr. Foster the dollar, and we shall try to recover it from the *C.S.M.*

A New Bridge

THE province of Quebec is about to name a new bridge at St. Eustache after the late Senator Arthur Sauvé, which is good news. Senator Sauvé was one of the last of the old generation of French-speaking Conservatives, who found no particular difficulty in getting along, in federal politics, with English-speaking members of the same party. He was leader of the opposition in the Quebec Legislature from 1916 to 1930, and was then appointed postmaster general in the Bennett administration, a post which he left to finish his days in the Senate. During the ultra-nationalist period in Quebec which followed the fall of the Taschereau government he lost a good deal of his prestige and authority, because he never claimed to be anything but a Conservative; the fact that the bridge is dedicated to him and is being opened by Premier Duplessis suggests that perhaps the separatism of the Quebec Nationalists is being mitigated.

AD LIB

("Lady, 40, desires friend: pictures, boxing, wrestling, etc."—Ad. in Manchester *Evening News.*)

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For one who's so sporty admitting she's forty,
This model of terseness should get her a
Reply quick as thunder—and no ruddy wonder,
Especially due to "etc."!

J. E. P.

Why Stalin Needs The Iron Curtain: Story Of A Ukrainian Professor (3)

By NICHOLAS PRYCHODKO

In this concluding article Mr. Prychodko shows how Stalin needs the iron curtain to conceal the true conditions in Soviet Russia from the proletariat outside, and the true conditions in the outside world from his own people. He describes the elaborate deception which he has seen practiced on visiting delegations in the U.S.S.R., and proclaims that hundreds of thousands of Soviet D.P.'s, who refuse to return to "paradise" can't be wrong.

The writer, formerly a lecturer in the Technical Institute of the University of Kiev, was arrested in the purge of 1938 and spent a year in jail and two years in Siberian labor camps. Since arriving in Canada he has worked as a laboratory assistant in the University of Alberta. He is a member of the Canadian Author's Association.

FOR many years, ever since the launching of the first 5-Year Plan, the world has been told how wonderful life was in Soviet Russia. The story has palled a bit lately, and "the workers' paradise" appears more and more often in quotation marks. Still, many people do have a lingering feeling that workers, farmers and intellectuals are specially favored in Russia under the Communist regime.

The agents of Moscow still hand out literature specially prepared for foreign consumption giving a vivid picture of the wonderful life of the Soviet peoples, telling of music, theatre and parks, and showing the happy faces of children left under expert care in nurseries while their parents are at work.

Delegations of workers, teachers and scientists from all over the world are still given those wonderful vodka receptions in Russia, and return home to tell of the remarkable things they saw.

What experts the Soviets are at receiving foreign delegations! They take them to factories specially prepared for the occasion: I saw with my own eyes how the Kharkov tractor plant was thoroughly gone over for a week before the visit of the famous French statesman, Herriot. They display prisons without bars, with clean, linen-covered tables for meals. They order peasant dances on the collective farms to which visitors are taken, with the dancers in the colorful costumes of the various sections of the U.S.S.R.

They take visitors to a section of the city where store windows have been dressed up with plentiful foods and other goods. And the prices! Why, everything can be bought for next to nothing! These absurdities I have seen repeated over and over again. As a climax, the visitors are shown the magnificent Moscow subway; built on the bones of 10,000 political prisoners—though the sightseers are never informed of that. Lastly, the foreigners are taken to a glorious opera or ballet, in a resplendent Moscow theatre, with a sumptuous spread of fine foods, caviar and wines at intermission—all at the cost of the rations of the undernourished workers.

Why Forced Return?

Now I would like to ask a question. If life is so wonderful in Soviet Russia why did Stalin demand at the Yalta Conference that, immediately after the war ended all persons who had lived in the U.S.S.R. before the war, and who fell into Allied hands, should be sent back to Russia, whether they wanted to go or not?

It seems to me that this demand should have been a great eye-opener for the whole world. It revealed that Stalin was far from certain that his people would return to "paradise" of their own free will. That was half of it. The other half, more important to him than regaining this compulsory labor, was Stalin's determination to prevent these non-returners from spreading about the world in their millions, telling the truth about life under the Soviet regime, and spoiling his whole vast propaganda aimed at preparing the peoples for the acceptance of Soviet domination.

Stalin knew that great numbers of Soviet citizens would not willingly return to the U.S.S.R. He was proven right when, later, countless numbers resorted to suicide when they were forced to return. I saw, myself, how these wretched and helpless D.P.'s were forcefully repatriated. To be sure, the tyrants in the Kremlin quickly explained that those who were unwilling to return "home" were former collaborators of the German invaders. It is quite possible that the odd person may have been a collaborator. But I know for a fact that *many so-called "collaborators" fought against their Soviet tyrants as well as against the Nazi invaders.*

And what happened to those displaced persons who did consent to return home, and went without being forced? They were at once put into forced labor camps: a fact which is corroborated by the few who managed to escape and slip through the Iron Curtain, as well as by German prisoners-of-war returning from Russia. They were put out of the way to prevent them from talking around about how much better people lived outside of Russia, and not in the misery and hunger which had been depicted so convincingly by Soviet propaganda that discovery of the truth had astonished all who passed beyond the long-sealed frontier of the U.S.S.R.

This was no new policy, as I discovered when I was in a slave labor camp in Siberia from 1939 to 1941. For there I met soldiers and officers who had been sent to Spain to fight against Franco, and on their return had been imprisoned on trumped-up charges of espionage, to prevent them telling of life outside the Soviet Union. I also found that even the several thousand former employees of the Manchurian branch of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, brought home when that line was sold to the Japanese in 1935, had been kept in remote Siberian settlements.

D.P.'s Can't Be Wrong

Really ironic, however, was the treatment of Communist "comrades" who had come from many parts of the world, and renounced their former citizenship to become citizens of the first "workers' state." Most of these, too, gradually disappeared into labor camps; and the quickest way for them to get there was to express any desire to leave the Soviet Union and go home. Stalin was taking no chances on what they might tell of life in Russia.

It should be plain enough: if life is really so wonderful in the U.S.S.R., then why do people continually try to pass the Iron Curtain? Why did 80,000 Red Army soldiers and officers, according to General Clay's figure, desert and flee to the American Zone of Germany at the risk of their lives, during the first two years after the war? Surely, hundreds of thousands of D.P.'s can't be wrong! And they are not trading return to Russia for any life of comfort and plenty, but for a wretched life in a camp, in a former enemy country—with only a degree of personal freedom.

The actual facts of life in Soviet Russia, which I know very well from having spent the best 24 years of my life under the Communist regime, are that the average working people can earn barely enough to buy their meager rations, plus a second-hand suit, a pair of shoes and a gray shirt—popular because it requires no weekly wash—once a year, and that in very few cases can a man support his family through his own work.

Quite commonly, father, mother and the older children must all work, to earn enough to keep the family alive. And just as commonly, they are allowed only a single room, to serve as living-room, dining-room and bedroom, with their cooking carried out under all the aggravations of a communal kitchen. Often enough, they only share a room with another family, the four walls reverberating to the cries of the children and the quarrels of the adults, the noises of eating and sleeping and of intimacy, quite beyond the imagination of most Canadians.

Radio and Reality

Under these conditions Soviet radio stations open the day with the "joyous" song:

With praises of Stalin
We begin the day—
The only songs
That we sing alway.

But listening to these fine words, the people know that if they should be but five minutes late for work, their name will be posted on a public blackboard as an "enemy of socialism." For a twenty-minute lateness, except under unusual circumstances, they are subject to a penalty of a year's hard labor in a concentration camp. This was laid down by law in 1939. In Siberia I met many who had been sentenced under this law.

My own conviction, formed from bitter experience, is that perhaps four-fifths of the population is antagonistic to the regime which condemns them to such a life.

I have spoken so far only of the city workers. But if there is any impression that the peasants on the collective farms love the regime more, I can quickly dispel it. How can a peasant, who formerly was master of his own farm, however small, love a regime which has turned him into an unwilling slave, working under the eye of an overseer, on land that he does not own?

If a peasant is sick, and has a doctor's certificate, he can stay home. But that means fewer "work-days" marked down for him in the books of the collective, and a smaller share at the end of the year. The unit work-day requires ten hours labor, and pay for it varies according to crop yield, the wealth or poverty of the farm (in which there is a very wide range), and several other factors. On the average the peasant will receive three pounds of grain (rarely wheat), one or two pounds of potatoes and 2 to 5 roubles in cash.

From this it will be seen that for 310 to 320 work-days a year, a peasant gets 15 or 16 bushels of rye

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FLY TCA FOR WORK OR PLAY

NICHOLAS PRYCHODKO

or barley, about the same of potatoes, and perhaps 1000 rubles in cash. On this income he cannot even think of buying an ordinary suit of clothes, which would cost 700 to 800 rubles: what would be left to clothe his children, or to buy the simplest household goods, not to mention such unattainable luxuries as sugar?

The explanation for the peasant's thin share is soon seen when one examines the accounts of a collective farm. First comes the government produce tax, an even 25 per cent of the whole crop; next the deduction for the Machinery and Tractor Station which services the farm; then for the Iron Reserve which the government maintains against famine and war; for the insurance premium; and for next year's seed.

The Farmers, Too

As though that did not leave little enough, the overseers, the members of the farm executive committee and shock workers who exceed their quotas then come in for extra payment, running up to 600 work-days per year. And when the peasant has finally carted home his pitiful treasure, some committee member is as like as not to call on him to ask how much of his surplus grain, "beyond his needs", he can sell to the government?

"Beyond my needs? Why I don't know how I can pull through to the next harvest on what I've got"! But the official has his means of persuasion, and the peasant in the end usually sells "of his own accord" the amount of grain which the committee had marked down for him, to complete the quota which the government had marked down for them.

The peasant has, of course, his tiny family plot, and that is what keeps him alive. He puts his spare time into making it produce as much as it possibly can. Yet even on this produce he has to pay a tax to the state; and the size of his plot has been reduced from 2½ acres to 2/3 acre.

Before the war of 1941, if he had his own cow he had to pay a tax of 175 quarts of milk and 18 pounds of meat a year; and since he usually didn't have the meat he had to barter grain, vegetables or eggs to buy it. If he kept pigs, he had to pay a tax in pork; if he had hens, a tax in eggs.

That was before the war; conditions have since become unbearably more corrupt and oppressive, according to those desperate refugees who have succeeded in breaking through the Iron Curtain to escape from "paradise."

It may be asked, are there not elections in Russia, according to the "democratic" Stalin Constitution of 1936, and do the soviets or parliaments never speak up for the people? There are elections, it is true, but they are a farce for propaganda purposes. The Communist Party carefully selects all of the candidates and presents but one list of "Communist bloc and non-party candidates"—that is, of wolves and sheep!

100 M.P.'s Arrested

Once "elected" the chief function of these "people's representatives" is to blister their hands applauding the proposals of the people's tyrants. They accede "unanimously" to every resolution placed before them by the government. On one occasion, in 1938, the N.K.V.D. arrested over one hundred members of the "Supreme Soviet" and not one of those remaining dared to question this action for fear of incurring the same fate themselves!

This is a "parliament" not to protect the interests of the people, but to carry out orders of the Politburo. And the Politburo is chosen, not by the people, but by the highest officers of the party according to a list prepared by Stalin.

Stalin, daily acclaimed the "Great Father of his People" by his lackeys, is most carefully protected from those dear people whose "sun" and whose "life" he is supposed to be. They are allowed to approach the Kremlin walls, in the Red Square, only as near as the Lenin Mausoleum. Behind the mausoleum, up to the wall, is a broad no-man's-land, a strip of bare pavement on which no one is allowed to set foot. It is watched by scores of eyes and a secret system of electrical alarms, and illuminated at night by powerful floodlights. Even a minister of the government is not allowed to visit the Kremlin except by invitation or summons; entering, he is searched carefully. Nor may he carry a briefcase, such as was once placed under Hitler's table.

I became acquainted in the D.P. camps of Germany with a number of persons who had had the exalted privilege of being invited to a banquet in the Kremlin. They described how, upon entering the banquet hall, each guest was handed the number of the chair he was to sit in. On either side he would find members of the N.K.V.D., masquerading as guests.

Such are the security arrangements within the Kremlin. When Stalin appears at demonstrations outside its walls they are much more elaborate. Observe closely the pictures of any May Day or October Revolution march-past in the Red Square. You may easily discern the rows of N.K.V.D. agents standing between Stalin's dais and the front ranks of the marchers. And you may see armbands on the marchers who will pass nearest the tribunal, marked "R.F." That means "right flank": those who march in this position are carefully selected as the most reliable of party members.

One of the most interesting stories of Stalin's extreme care for his security is told by a famous Swedish doctor who was summoned some years ago to check up on the dictator's health. He told afterwards of how he was led by Kaganovitch, Stalin's brother-in-law, into a room where he met *six* identical "Stalins." He was never to know which was the genuine Stalin, or what were his ailments—a matter of world curiosity and some importance—since he was required only to make a diagnosis of all six.

Stalin's Precautions

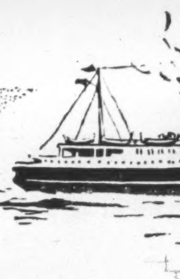
It is common knowledge in Moscow that when Stalin leaves the Kremlin six identical cars start out, with a "Stalin" in each, in six different directions. And at Sochi, where he has a villa on the Black Sea, the coast is guarded by a powerful patrol of motor launches.

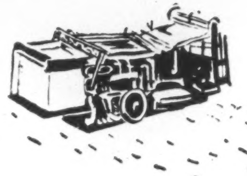
This, then, is the regime, far more of an Asiatic tyranny than the "progressive" social order it is made out to be, which governs the first "workers' state" of the world. These are the true conditions of life in Russia, to conceal which the Iron Curtain is needed.

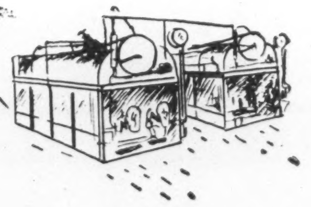
I believe that it is the duty of all those with intelligence and reason to fight actively against the spreading of the Soviet tyranny over other countries. The Eastern Colossus is terrifying only when opposition to it is undecided or cringing. When it is in retreat, as in 1941, its ranks fall apart, because they are held together by no ideal, and spontaneous uprisings occur which under normal conditions would be smothered by police terrorism. The war experience showed that the subjugated nationalities, such as the Ukrainians, the Georgians, the Tartars of the Crimea and others, will fight to throw off Stalin's yoke when they see a chance.

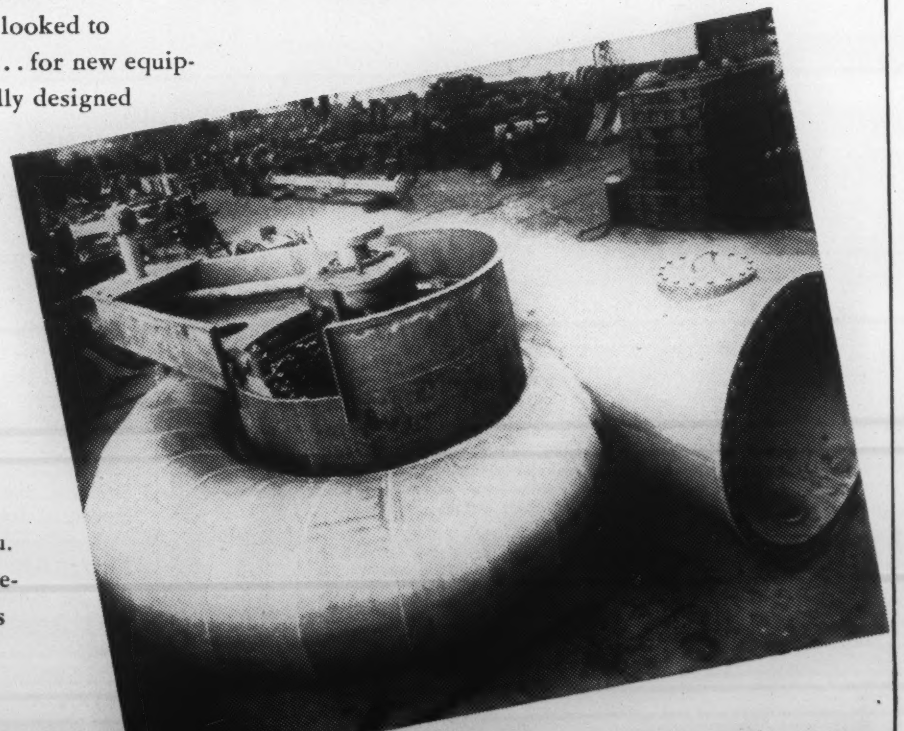
If a Red or a White Russia were to lose control over the territories of these peoples it could no longer menace Europe or the world with its domination. Unhappily the Western Allies, in defeating Hitler, made many errors, which gave the victory to Stalin, consolidated his grip over his own disaffected people, and spread it over many others from the Elbe to the Yangtse, in his drive for world supremacy.

The Western peoples and their leaders should learn from these costly errors, and give all possible aid and encouragement to the peoples inside and outside of the U.S.S.R. who would throw off the Soviet yoke. That will be the least expensive way of averting another war, and the surest way to real peace.









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WASHINGTON LETTER

Truman Again Confounds Critics Names Liberal To Top Court

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN confounded some of his critics on his appointment of New Dealish Federal Judge Sherman Minton to the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Wiley Rutledge.

Opponents of the Administration had it doped out—probably as a result of wishful thinking — that the President would strengthen the conservative element in the nation's top judicial body by giving the post to a right-winger.

His former Senate colleague, with whom Mr. Truman served as a freshman senator in 1935, and who used an adjoining desk during the next six years, will take his place on the high court to the left of Justice Black and Justice Douglas on what Truman enemies call "the court's radical wing."

Listed in left center are Chief Justice Vinson and Justices Burton, Clark and Reed. Allotted to the right wing are Justice Jackson and, strangely enough, the former Roosevelt favorite, Justice Felix Frankfurter.

Although no opposition is expected, there will be routine three weeks delay in confirming the appointment. Senator McCarran, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, on a three-week trip to Europe, did not authorize the speedier procedure which is often used where opposition is absent.

The fact is that Judge Minton spearheaded President Roosevelt's much-criticized "court-packing" plan in 1937 when the late President sought to inject a more liberal viewpoint into the Supreme Court, which would make it more sympathetic to the New Deal. Senator McCarran fought against the plan to appoint additional justices when those over 70 failed to retire.

The court at that time had declared as unconstitutional some major legislation which Roosevelt considered essential and he believed that injection of new blood into the court would give a more liberal balance to its decisions.

Despite this background, all signs on Capitol Hill point to Senate approval of the nomination of the 58-year-old Hoosier, now on the bench of the Seventh United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago.

Even his critics concede that Judge Minton has shown balance as a judge on the Federal bench. And they are grudgingly inclined to admit that he should make a capable associate justice, whatever his leanings toward the liberal side of an issue.

•

A VICTORY FOR TRUMAN

Reciprocal Trade Program Has Won A Renewal

IT WAS a clear-cut victory for President Truman when the Senate by a 62 to 19 vote approved a two-year renewal of his reciprocal trade program without one restrictive curb on presidential bargaining powers.

The bill had been previously approved by the House and it went immediately to the White House for signature. It renews until June 12, 1951, the 16-year-old authority of the President to raise or lower tariffs, and it eliminates completely the "peril point" restrictions approved by the Republican 80th Congress.

Coupled with the satisfactory progress on the Canadian-Anglo-American economic talks, and the progress made in cold war strategy planning between the American, British and French leaders, the week's developments could be regarded as extremely favorable to the Administration.

On the reciprocal trade issue, Mr. Truman for the first time this session got almost solid Democratic Party support against G.O.P. efforts to limit his trading authority with the peril point amendments.

Had the amendments proposed by Republican Senator Eugene Millikin of Colorado been tacked onto the bill, it would have given the Tariff Commission power to set points below which Mr. Truman could not cut tariffs without injuring American industries involved.

•

A DEFEAT FOR TRUMAN

A Republican Triumphed In Crucial Test Vote

ALTHOUGH President Truman laughed off the Republican election victory in Pennsylvania last week, it high-lights the fact that the 1950 Congressional elections are going to be knock-down, drag-out affairs.

The Democratic-Labor effort to oust Senator Taft in Ohio will be the *piece de resistance*, but Governor Lehman's Democratic bid for the Senate seat now held by Dewey-appointed John Foster Dulles promises to be a tough battle.

The Republicans displayed winning form when John P. Saylor captured the 26th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, defeating the widow of the late Representative Coffey.

Although the G.O.P. has learned its lesson about crowing too early, the victory of Mr. Saylor is remarkable enough to cause the Democrats to take stock. They have key Senator Myers up for re-election in that State and they don't want to lose him.

An unbiased study of the Saylor election shows that by getting out and campaigning, the winning candidate defeated the highly organized political action groups of the A.F.L. and C.I.O. Even in heavily industrialized areas, Mr. Saylor took the lead. Republican statisticians already have it figured out that they can win control of the House of Representatives in 1950.

•

TRUMAN TAKES VACATION

But He Keeps Congress Busy On Legislation

THE Chief executive set a taskmaster's example to Congress by staying at his desk during the summer, but he will leave for a flying "quickie" vacation to Kansas City and his home town of Independence, Mo., next week.

It is true that the House and the Senate have both taken brief vacations, but the Administration leadership is determined to keep Congress in session until more Truman legislation is passed.

The President's four-day trip West is primarily to attend a testimonial dinner honoring his aide, William M. Boyle, Jr., new chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

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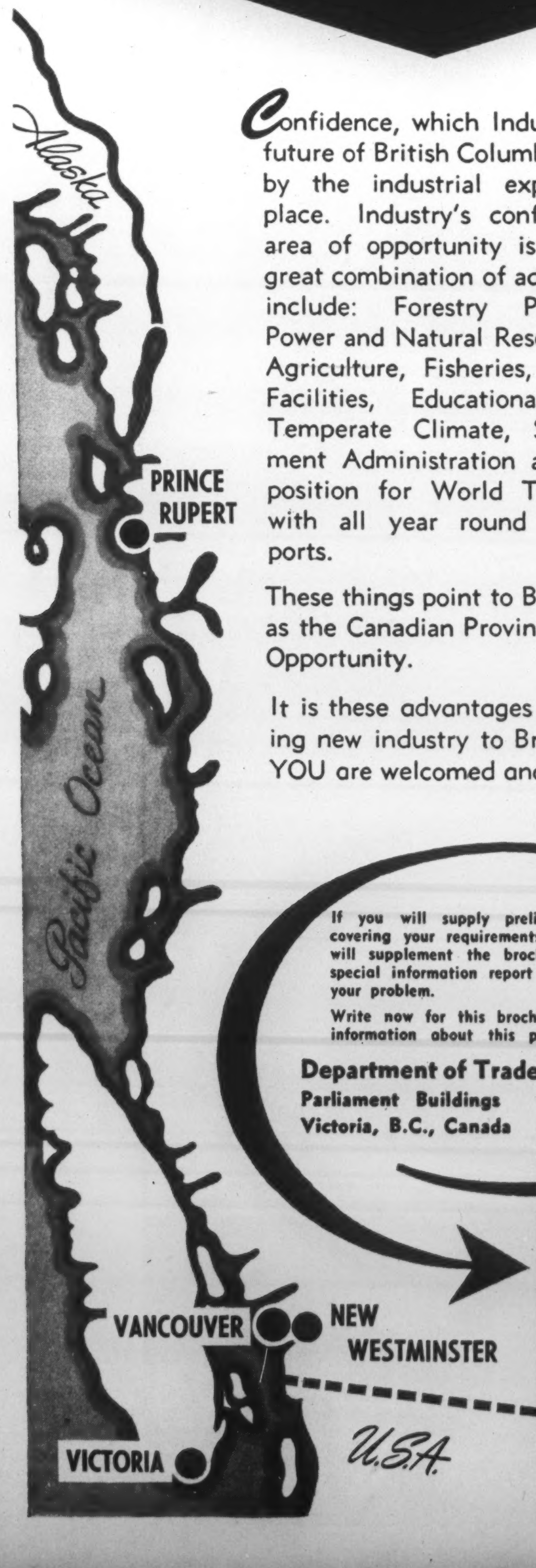

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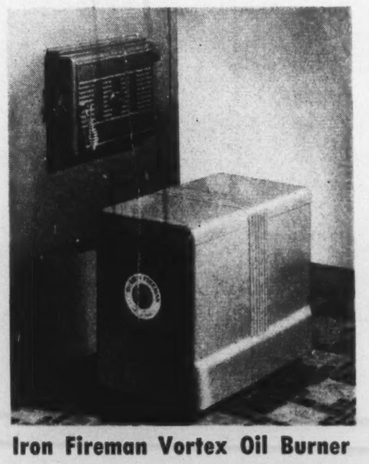

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Rural Austria Still Charming Viennese Fattening Up

By ALEXANDER W. WAINMAN

AFTER an absence of two years the writer returned to Austria this summer for a ten-day visit. As we drove across the frontier from Switzerland into the Province of Vorarlberg which, together with the Tyrol, composes the French-occupied Zone of Austria, we were pleasantly surprised to find Austrian frontier guards in sole charge. Previously the border had been controlled by the Occupying Powers with Austrians present, but playing only a subordinate role in the background. Only in the Soviet Zone, we learned, were Russians still present on the border. The Austrian officials welcomed us cordially and passed us quickly.

All day long as we drove eastwards we came upon colorful scenes of peasants gathering in the hay. For Austria is one of the few European countries where it is still the rule rather than the exception for the people to wear their national costume. (As one American visitor put it:- All Austrians seem permanently to go about in fancy dress.) In the mountains haymaking is a laborious task, for the daily thunderstorms lengthen at times to weeks the process of drying the grass, for which purpose it is hung loosely around tall sticks implanted in the ground.

Austria and Switzerland

Our route lay over the steep and at times rough-surfaced Arlberg Pass, famous for the style of skiing to which it has given its name. From the summit of over 6,000 feet we descended to the Tyrol, that narrow wedge of land separating Bavaria from Northern Italy. It is flanked North and South by high ranges of mountains, between which runs the fertile valley of the Inn.

Western Austria, and in particular the Tyrol, has little other to sustain it than its primitive agriculture, with minute fields cut out of the forest high up the mountain sides, its hydroelectric power now under a new agreement being exported to Germany and other countries and its tourist trade which, after the convulsive years of war, is once again coming into its own.

Austria is a much less developed country than Switzerland and her hotels and inns are for the most part primitive. The hygienic arrangements, or rather the lack of these, made a Canadian-born member of our party shudder. But for all that Austria possesses a certain charm unshared by her Western neighbor . . . Her architecture is more attractive in that the country buildings are mainly of stucco in contrast to the all-wooden chalets of Switzerland.

There is a sense of age and dignity even in the tiniest hamlet and, above all, the people are more forthcoming and vivacious than the Swiss. The complaint is often made by foreigners visiting Switzerland—and the writer tends to agree with them—that both town and country are too well ordered and organized, so that one's enjoyment of the natural beauty is constricted and boredom results. Not so in Austria. The villages are clean, but never immaculate, and the people if asked to choose between fun and untidiness, on the one hand, and extreme order on the other, would choose the former.

New Buildings Everywhere

In a small Tyrolean village we came upon a wedding party with the womenfolk wearing their traditional straw hats. Though money is scarce in present-day Austria, they spent half an hour in a candy store choosing various sweetmeats for the bride and groom.

Although a steady trickle of automobiles passes day and night through their villages and large trucks and trailers come hurtling through the twisty narrow streets, the people continue to dally on the roads as they would have done a hundred years ago and greet the motorist who blows his horn at them with a look of the greatest surprise. However, unlike the Italians, they do in the end get out of the way.

We were particularly struck by the number of new buildings going up everywhere in Austria. An extensive road program is also in progress and, though the work is done almost entirely by hand, it is planned in a few years to have a complete network of modern highways covering the country.

Salzburg, which we reached by crossing that pocket of Southern Bavaria in which Berchtesgaden lies and through which the Austrians have a right-of-way, was busy preparing for its annual festival, due to begin three weeks later. Many foreign visitors had already arrived and the hotels were full. The aspect of the town had greatly changed since 1947, both in the amount of rebuilding done—in the latter years of the war this ancient city had been heavily bombed—and in the character of its populace, for the formerly ubiquitous American troops have been almost entirely withdrawn from Salzburg. And indeed, wherever we went in Austria, there were few forces of occupation to be seen, even in the Russian Zone where they had hitherto been most plentiful.

—Photo by Author

TYROLERS still harvest with primitive sickle, bind with straw.

A friend took us for coffee to an establishment run by the American PX. Even this was deserted and the only sign of the presence of Uncle Sam was the inevitable juke-box—fortunately silent—in what had once been a perfectly normal Austrian cafe. We fixed up accommodation privately in a middle-class apartment. Here again we were brought face to face with the primitive way of life, being obliged to wash in cold water from a jug in our room; and, although electricity is plentiful throughout Austria, it was apparently deemed redundant to have a light of any kind in the lavatory.

Those Feather Beds!

The German way of bed-making is followed in Austria too. The sleeper is covered by a quilt-cum-sheet all combined in one. This is made about a foot too short for the average man, so while the middle part of the body swelters under a pile of down, the feet and shoulders project and gradually become numb with cold in the night air.

From Salzburg we were compelled to take a mountain road through the British Zone to Vienna in order to enter the Soviet Zone at the official crossing-point on the Semmering Pass, for without a special stamp which takes weeks to obtain only the French and Americans may use the direct road via Linz.

The writer had first crossed the Semmering four years previously in June 1945, a bare three weeks after the German surrender. Then the Russians were in supreme control and the frightened Austrian populace seldom emerged from their houses. Now all seemed normal and life differed little, if at all, from the rest of the country. The Russian soldiers on the demarcation line were friendly and waved us on after a cursory glance at our passes. We explained that we had come all the way from Canada, wondering whether they had ever heard of that country. Two weeks later when we crossed back by night these young boys recognized us and one of them exclaimed: "Here's the professor from Canada." He then turned to another member of our party and said: "There are many bears in Canada, aren't there?"

On this occasion we chatted amicably for some ten minutes and the conversation ended with warm handshakes all round. The Russian sergeant said: "Give our greetings to your friends over there", and his tone showed that he obviously meant it. This is typical of the average Russian. He is open, friendly and delighted if you speak to him in his own language. Quite the contrary is the case with officers or those holding some other official position. We spoke to two members of the Russian Mission in the British Zone and found them extremely formal and stereotyped in their replies. One sensed there was a barrier here that nothing could break down.

Vienna Looking Up

Vienna, which we reached after a 60-mile drive through the Soviet Zone —for, like Berlin, it is an island under quadripartite control in the middle of Russian occupied territory — had changed surprisingly for the better since the writer had left it after a two-year stay in 1947. At that time the stores were almost bare and what few goods were to be seen were all rationed. Now things were as plentiful as in any of the Western European countries. Motor traffic was quite heavy and little of this belonged to the forces of occupation. The people had quite recovered their self-confidence and spoke as freely about political problems as the French or Italians. There was no talking in whispers which we were later to meet in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

The Viennese, while resenting the occupation in principle, were content to tolerate it until such a time as their country might be strong enough to maintain its independence. All were somewhat apprehensive of a fate such as overtook Czechoslovakia.

Of the occupation powers the British were still the most popular. Next came the Americans, whose prestige has been enhanced by Marshall Aid, but whom the Austrians cannot always take seriously. The French they consider proud and difficult to get along with, while the Russians they fear from a political standpoint and moreover, in the minds of the supersensitive Viennese, the Russians are considered barbarians.

The writer will never forget how, in the early days of the occupation, a Russian officer attending a symphony concert fired his revolver at the ceiling to show his appreciation of the music. The British and Americans thought it amusing, but the Viennese were horrified. And although the Russians have toned down their behavior in the intervening years, the good people of Vienna still look upon them as savages from the East.

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Capt. Gordon Weston, of Rexton, N.B., risks life to prevent possible tragedy

When the oil tanker Elkhound burst into flames at the Newcastle dock, terrific explosions ripped through her decks. A tug towed the vessel out to midstream, well away from the oil tanks on the wharf, but there was still the danger of her drifting back to shore.

Realizing this, Captain Weston went out in a launch and, refusing to allow anyone to accompany him, boarded the burning ship alone. Although the Captain was already suffering from burns, he proceeded to lower the anchor — knowing that another blast was possible at any moment. But his mission was successful and, hours later, the hulk sank.

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LIGHTER SIDE

War On Irritation

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"'Ban Radio Fee Because it Irritates,' C.A.B. Chief Urges". Headline in morning paper.

ALAS for the radio-owner, fated
Year after year, to be irritated!
Pain we can bear
And losses that shatter,
But Irritation's a different matter.
Blows we accept in patient silence
It's the prick, well-placed,
That leads to violence.
And the thing that each most deeply hates
Is simply the thing that irritates.

SO let each sufferer in the Nation
Rise and make war on Irritation.
And first of all, let's wield the axe
On that fine old irritant, Income Tax.
Let each man send a memo to
The Dept. of Internal Revenue,
A little note, which simply states
"No cheque this time. It irritates,"
And each stand firm in his rejection,
Of the pinprick policy
Of Collection.

OH the things we hate
With our liveliest hate
Are the trivial things
That exasperate—
The onionless hamburg, the unskinned wiener,
The wired-on tags beloved by the cleaner;
The regulation which directs
That three-cent stamps must go on cheques;
The signature written with Writer's Cramp,
Attached to a cheque without a stamp;
The fifty-cent meal,
On the two-dollar plate,
Deftly arranged to exacerbate;
The task of blending carotine
With pale, repugnant margarine;
The street commissioners who plan
The dates and routes of the garbage man,
And with consummate skill equate
Holidays with collection date;
The people who issue children's comics,
And the people who try
To explain economics;
The guests who come early,
The guests who stay late,
And who never must guess,
That they irritate;
The Leftist primed with Party wisdom,
Who flays the West's policing system,
Then when the meeting goes contrary,
Calls loudly for the constabulary;
The traffic cop's arresting finger;
The green lights that flash,
The red lights that linger;
The chain-store queue,
And the telephone bell;
The people who send you tickets to sell;
The next-door-party's happy whoop;
The Educational pressure-group;
The freshly-recurrent dollar crisis,
Attended by a rise in prices;
Sitting Commissions which admit,
No obligation but to sit;
And heading the list of exasperations,
The things we hear from radio stations.

OH the tales they tell,
Of the hearts you'll win,
With the lure of a freshly-
Awakened skin;
And the hope that lies in someone's elixir,
For the unsuccessful social mixer;
How Man proposes,
When someone disposes
Of your estranging
Acidosis;
And the fond duet
That describes these joys
Arranged for the male
And the female voice.

THE radio plug, or the licence fee;
The C.A.B. or the C.B.C?
That is the problem
That baffles me.
So will somebody inform me please,
Which is the remedy, which disease?
Which is the poison-ivy plant?
And which the counter-irritant?

BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

Bourke-White in India

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

HALFWAY TO FREEDOM—by Margaret Bourke-White—*Musson*—*$4.50*.

MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE is one of the world's best photographers and her book on India, "Halfway to Freedom," filled with scores of wonderful pictures, has a powerful impact. Perhaps one can be excused for quoting once again the Chinese proverb: "One picture is worth ten thousand words." She has also become an adept reporter; here one can notice a big development since her book on Russia early in the war. Her energy, initiative and courage in going after what she wants appear to be boundless.

Still, it is evident that the stock of photographic equipment and experience which she took to India was much more complete than her background learning on India's customs, problems, history and personalities. She has impressed the face of the country on film with masterly success. But her attempt to describe and explain Indian life in all its vast complexity is much less successful.

The abysmal poverty of India excited her compassion, and strongly colors her many interesting interviews with famous industrial leaders and unknown workers—so strongly in fact as to win her sympathy for the Communists. These she presents as "progressives" dedicated to the welfare of the poor and the freedom of India, and having only a slight connection with Moscow — just what we used to hear about the Chinese Communists. The British provide the convenient foil, blamed by her for most of the ills of India, even the lack of village pumps; she doesn't mention that they built the world's greatest irrigation system in India.

She finds the exploitation of Indian by Indian in great industries like Birla's textiles a soul-searing thing, but glibly blames the British for holding back the industrialization of India and keeping the bulging population pent up and half starving in the villages. She does, however, come half to grips with the question of who is really responsible for the terrible condition of the people in a discussion of the relations of Gandhi and Birla.

For 32 years the sainted independence leader and the multi-millionaire industrialist were friends. Over long periods Gandhi stayed in Birla's palace in Delhi; he held his public prayer meetings there, undertook fasts there, and was assassinated there. Birla, for his part, professed to accept Gandhi's doctrine that the rich must use their wealth as a trust for the people's welfare.

Miss Bourke-White asks Birla how this principle works in practice, what special welfare measures he has undertaken for his own workers. Birla's answer is: equal to those in any other industry. She had visited the huts of his workers the evening before. Many of them lived twenty-four in a nine-by-twelve-foot room, sleeping in three shifts on the earthen floor. She doesn't think this was good enough for a friend and follower of Gandhi, who lives in splendor himself, builds magnificent temples to gratify his vanity and continues to make profits "according to official figures" of 700 per cent (though how that is reckoned is not explained).

So she asks Birla if Gandhi ever discussed with him the treatment of his workers, and is told coldly that Gandhi never "interfered" in these affairs and "was not interested" in industry, believed indeed that too great an improvement in the standard of living would lead to indulgence.

Miss Bourke-White has a good point, but it is one which leaves us entangled in the complexity of the character of Gandhi and of the society he spent a lifetime trying to improve in his own way.

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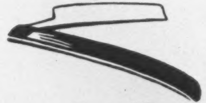
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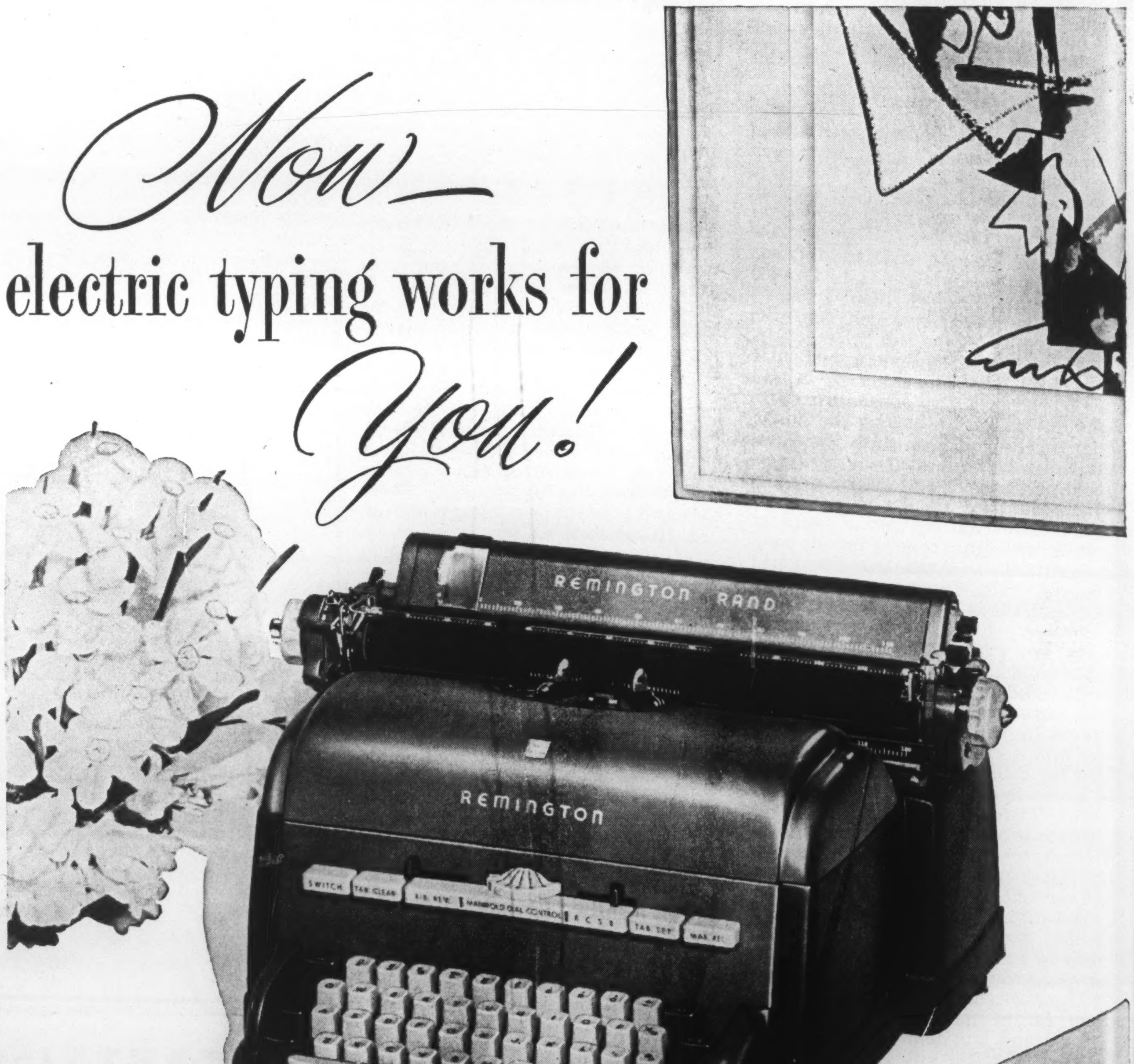

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SCIENCE FRONT

Exploding Star Dwarfs A-Bomb

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

AN ATOMIC-ENERGY explosion took place in the heavens twenty-eight years ago, is still under way and has created around a star a shell of fire so large that the entire solar system could be lost in it.

This is but one of many such catastrophes known to be happening in all parts of the surrounding heavens.

In this type of explosion the star does not get brighter but expands to an enormous size. Observations on a number of stars in which such cataclysmic events are taking place were reported by Dr. Paul W. Merrill, of the Mt. Wilson and Palomar Mountain Observatories, to the National Academy of Sciences at its annual meeting in Washington recently.

These celestial explosions cannot, despite their vast extent and intensity, be either photographed in the giant telescopes or seen visually. They are taking place in stars of a special kind. The light from these stars, according to Dr. Merrill, contains wave-lengths of red light associated with hydrogen gas and the displacement of this light from its normal position in the spectrum of the stars reveals what is taking place.

It is something like the red shift in light that indicates the outer galaxies are moving away from us, or that the universe is exploding, but in this case the shift is in the opposite direction.

This telltale light is lost in the general illumination from the star, but when the total light is spread out in a band by passing it through a prism, so that all the radiation arranges itself in successive positions according to wave-lengths, the bright line of hydrogen is separated and can tell its own story without interference.

Hot and Glowing

The fact that the hydrogen alpha line is bright reveals to the astronomer that the gas from which it comes is very hot and glowing and is in the outer atmosphere of the star and of low density. If the gas were deep in the star its light would be absorbed by cooler hydrogen surrounding it and there would be a dark absorption line in its place.

Dr. Merrill found that in the star identified as DM-27° 11944 the bright hydrogen line is displaced slightly toward the blue end of the spectrum, other lines being in normal positions.

Such displacement means that the hydrogen gas in the star is moving toward the observer faster than the remainder of the star, that the outer atmosphere is expanding at a speed of 180 miles a second. The first measurements were made on this star in 1921. The outward movement of its atmosphere at the phenomenal speed of 600,000 miles an hour was then discovered. The recent measurements show it is continuing at the same velocity. If this apparent outward expansion is real, the expanding atmosphere would have travelled a distance twenty-five times the radius of the solar system since 1921.

Another star, 48 Librae, goes through such an atomic energy explosion each nine years. It has recently started subsiding from the second blast since measurements were started in 1934, Dr. Merrill reported.

One thousand such stars with bright hydrogen atmosphere are known. They are classified as bright line B type stars. More than 800 of them have been discovered in the Mt. Wilson survey.

Discovery of an atomic-energy explosion in a star almost in the backyard of our solar system was announced a few days earlier by Dr. Willem J. Luyten, chairman of the astronomy department, University of Minnesota.

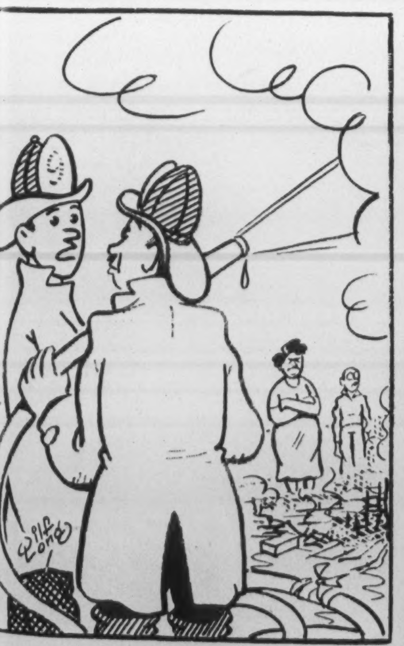
A dull, dim red star of the type that seems to be in the final stages of evolution, just hot enough to glow and seemingly ready to die a black-heat death, suddenly flared to twelve times its usual brightness.

In order to produce the excess brightness an expenditure of 40,000 billion, billion, billion ergs of energy was required, according to Dr. Luyten's calculations. This cataclysm on the dying star was equivalent to the explosion of 1,000,000,000 atomic bombs of the Hiroshima type, he explained. If this number of bombs were set off on the earth it would provide five for every square mile of the earth's surface.

After the blast, Luyten's star (in the constellation Cetus, the Whale, just below Pisces) resumed its dull red glow that is visible in only the largest telescopes. It is one of a double star, the members of the pair revolving around each other at a distance less than that separating Jupiter and the sun. It was the smaller of the two stars that exploded. Its companion seemed unaffected.

These stars are among our nearest neighbors, six light-years distant. Since their light takes six years to reach the earth, the explosion actually took place in 1943.

All stars shine by converting matter of which they are composed into atomic energy, usually by a steady process as in the sun. The cause of the sudden outbursts remains unexplained. Some are tremendously vast, such as the new star observed by Tycho Brahe in 1572 which was so bright it was seen easily in full daylight.



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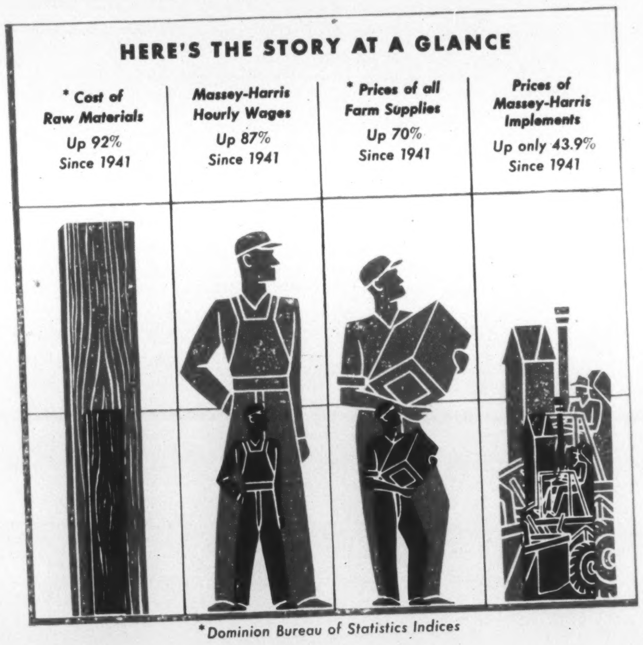

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THE WORLD TODAY

Inside German Politics Today: What Nationalism Feeds On

By ERNST HEINSEN

I am yielding this space today to a German writer who has something to say which we should all heed at our peril. Ernst Heinsen, presented in S.N. June 14 as one of Germany's "lost generation", acquired his democratic beliefs along with his excellent English in a P.O.W. camp in Britain.

He is now actively working within the Social Democratic Party for German cooperation with the West and membership in the Council of Europe, knowing perfectly well that he will be a marked man, should the extreme nationalists succeed in their comeback. Heinsen points out clearly the storm-signals of this revival.—*Willson Woodside.*

Hamburg.

WITH the German Federal Republic—the government for Western Germany—now set up the formal conditions have been created for the stabilization of Central Europe. But the question remains whether they will actually lead to stabilization, or merely to a repetition of the unhappy development of the Weimar Republic and the revival of an intense German nationalism.

Some foreign friends of mine who have visited Germany several times since the war have been shocked by the amount of open nationalism displayed here during the past summer. Were these outbursts just temporary excesses attributable to the election campaign? Did they result from the status of Germany as a nation without any sovereignty, occupied by foreign troops? Or has the much-studied "German national character" reasserted itself so soon, with the passing of the shock of total defeat?

In my opinion none of these versions conveys the full truth of the situation. Only when taken together do they explain what is going through people's minds here. As to these minds, I believe that the spiritual sickness in Germany is even worse than many people abroad assessed it at the end of the war. Yet I do not think that there is any immediate danger.

To substantiate this, let us look back over the elections. There was the remarkably high poll of 78.5 per cent. This shows the strong interest people take in their fate. It shows that they accept the West German State as the only possible solution at present. But I do not think that it proves their acceptance of the present German parties. And in no way does it prove their political maturity.

The most surprising thing about the campaign, for foreign observers and for many Germans, despite its vigor, was the lack of any concrete party programs. The only exception to this was the housing program of the Social Democrats, though not much play was given to this. Instead, all parties vied with vague promises and strong emotional appeals.

Of course, the situation in Germany is still fluid. Too many things remain to be settled, to permit definite programs. There is no peace treaty. The relations between East and West, on which everything depends here, are still to be settled.

Yet this does not explain everything. The election proved once again that the German electorate does not vote according to the merits of practical programs—most people do not even want to hear about them—but from emotional and traditional stimuli. How many may have voted socialist, not because they agreed with socialist aims, but because Dr. Schumacher found the most catching slogans about dismantling? How many may have voted for the Christian Democrats because their priests told them to do so, to save their souls?

The New "German Party"

The great danger of deciding the fate of the nation on this emotional basis can be seen in the success of the German Party in Hamburg. Merely through its name, and by using great numbers of posters with the black-white-red flag of the Kaiser-Reich this party, which scarcely existed a few weeks before, managed to poll 13 per cent of Hamburg's million votes.

Nobody knows what the German Party stands for, since it did not offer anything but wild denunciation of the other parties, and vague slogans about the *Volksgemeinschaft* (community), a favorite of the Nazis. Though they are "against any kind of socialism", they call for "German Socialism", which is as near to National Socialism as they care to come. They declaim about the "unspotted honor of the German Army", play march music before their meetings and finish with *Deutschland Uber Alles*.

What also surprised people from abroad was the part that foreign policy played in the election. The German politicians have been accused of using such issues to cover up their failure to produce definite policies at home. Now it must be said that the real issue between the main parties was, or should have been, economic policy and ways to deal with the mass unemployment. But all such policies are intimately affected by the decisions of the occupying powers.

Take for example the huge problem of the ten million refugees crowded into Western Germany. They were expelled from the provinces chopped off Germany in the East, or have fled from the Soviet Zone. Because of Allied objections the land reform which was intended to settle many of these mainly rural people has not been carried out; while dismantling lessens their chance of finding factory work.

Similarly a worker who has lost his job because his factory has been dismantled expects the party leaders to say something in reply to Mr. Bevin, who calls dismantling "a fair and just policy" and German resistance to it arrogant. The Social Democrats, in particular, were forced to reply, since the other parties are quick to blame them for the attitude of their "socialist comrades" in the British Labor Government.

Even so, for all one may say about the nationalist electioneering tactics of the two leading parties, the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democrats, these are certainly democratic, moderate and not basically nationalistic groups. So long as they dominate our political scene there is no cause for alarm. But there is a danger that the nationalist emotions which they have helped stir up may boomerang against them.

If the people should turn away from the democratic parties, it will not be the Communists who will gain—thanks to Soviet policy in the Eastern Zone and to the millions who were prisoners-of-war in Russia. Their propaganda about German unity, and demanding the withdrawal of all occupying powers, had not the slightest effect. Even with a great depression, the first signs of which can already be noted, and even with a doubling of the present number of 1,300,000 unemployed, they will not gain very much. Fear of the Russians is too great.

It is the Right which would gain. As in the Weimar Republic, "the

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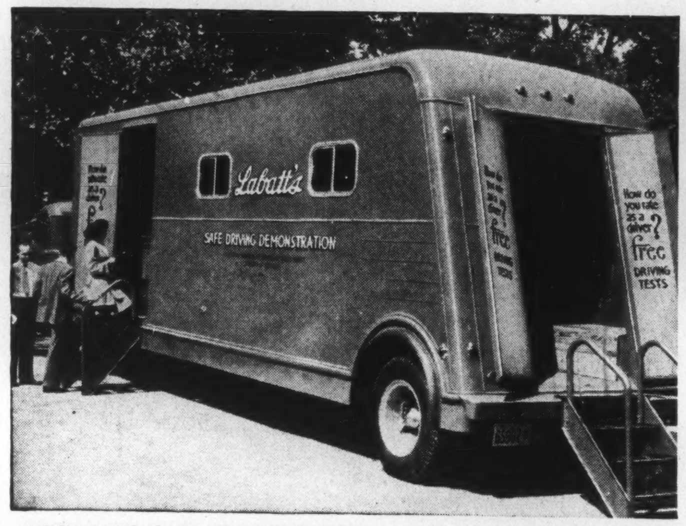
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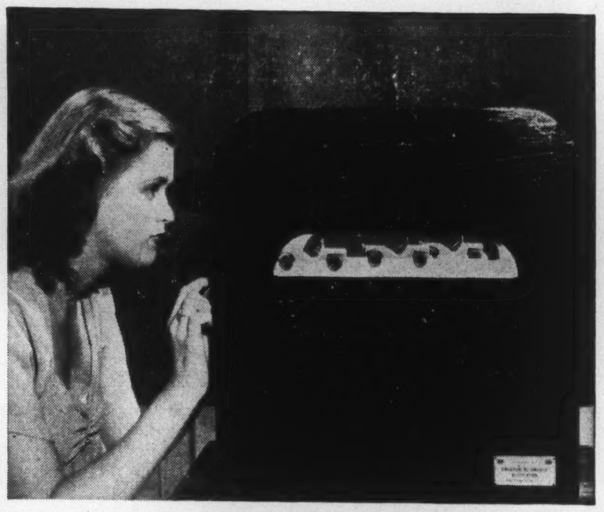
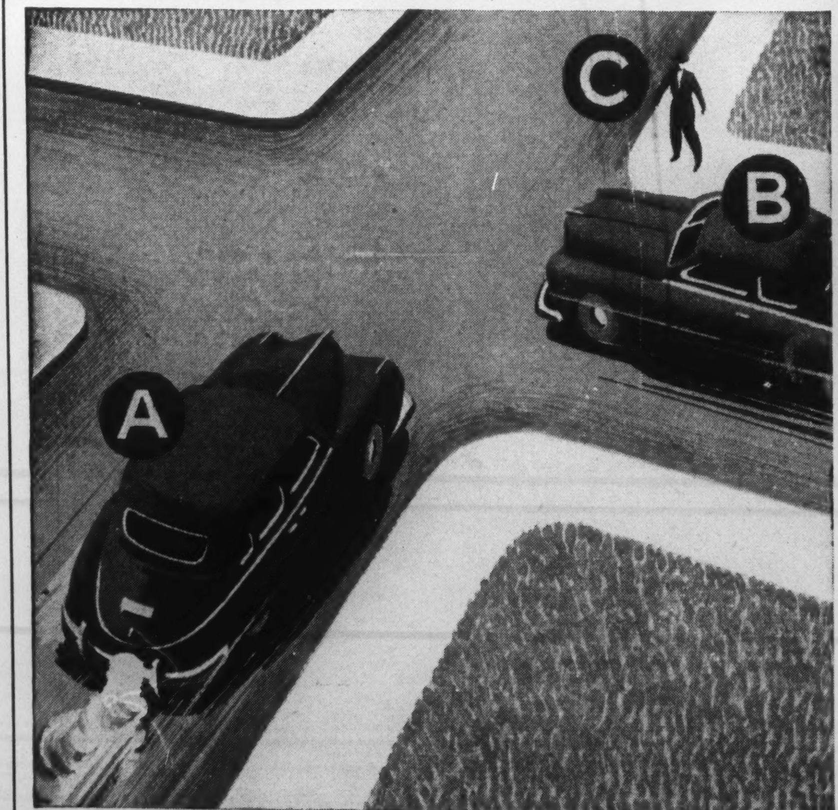
How do you rate as a driver? Free DRIVING TESTS

ACCIDENTS CAN BE PREVENTED! In this mobile testing unit drivers are rated for their driving ability. Tests include visual acuity . . . colour discrimination . . . distance judgment . . . foot reaction time. Over 50,000 people have already been tested.



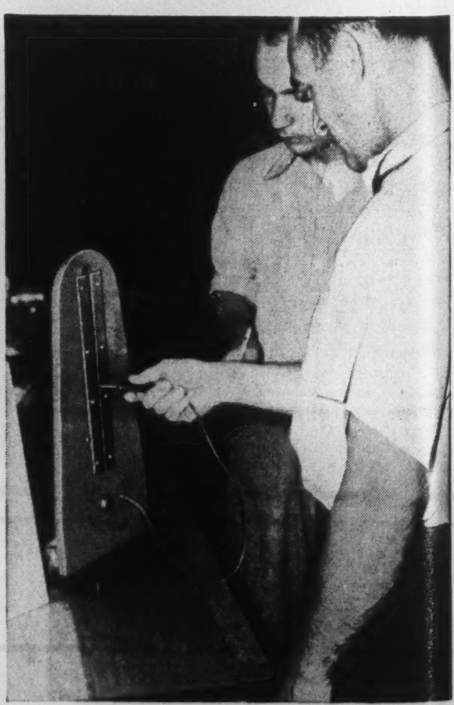
CAN SHE PASS the car in front safely? This is a test for Distance Judgment—one of nine testing devices in the mobile testing unit. Only a small percentage of those tested have rated "A" on Distance Judgment.

OVER 50,000 DRIVERS TESTED



WHO HAS THE RIGHT of way at an intersection with no signs? Motorist A, Motorist B—or pedestrian C? Here's a question we all should know the correct answer to—every day! When more people are aware of the right way, the *safe* way to drive and walk—our streets and highways will be safer for pedestrians and motorists alike. For correct answer, see below. But the fundamental rule about Right of Way is not to insist upon your right of way if there is risk of an accident in so doing. Being in the right doesn't help when you're injured in an accident.

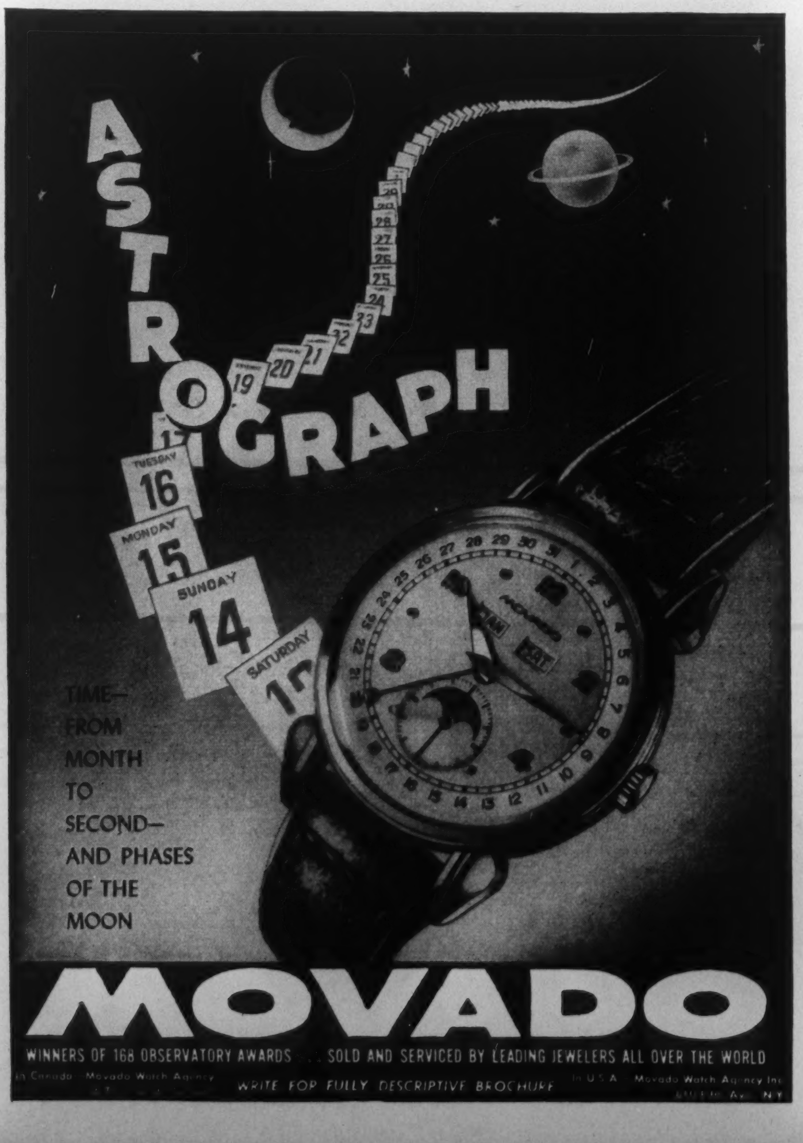
Answer (B)



EASY DOES IT! A driver's steadiness is measured by this device, one of the tests in mobile unit designed by John Labatt Limited. Steady nerves are important for safe driving.

Labatt's
BREWERS SINCE 1832

Published by the pioneers of driver training in Canada, John Labatt Limited


ASTROGRAPH
TUESDAY 16
MONDAY 15
SUNDAY 14
SATURDAY
TIME—FROM MONTH TO SECOND—AND PHASES OF THE MOON
MOVADO
WINNERS OF 168 OBSERVATORY AWARDS . . . SOLD AND SERVICED BY LEADING JEWELERS ALL OVER THE WORLD
In Canada—Movado Watch Agency
WRITE FOR FULLY DESCRIPTIVE BROCHURE
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enemy stands on the Right", and he is just about to recover from the shock of the total military and moral defeat of Nazism. The Right is still hampered by the fact that most of its potential leaders are discredited by their records. In the elections it proved a little too early for such as Herr Remer, who was promoted from major to general by Hitler for helping to check the revolt of July 20, 1944, to come forward with their German Right Party. There was still too strong a public reaction against them.

Who Votes for Extremists?

Also, the Right is still split into a number of incoherent groups, such as the German and German Right parties in the North and the Bavarian and Economic Reconstruction parties in the South, with even smaller splinter groups elsewhere. The character of these groups also varies to an astonishing degree from district to district, in some places favoring the restorations of the local monarchy (such as the House of Hanover), and in others being strongly centralist. The Right is not yet near the point of fusion into one powerful party.

Who are the people who vote for these dubious groups? It is difficult to generalize. First of all, there are the former Nazis. They still exist, though not in overwhelming numbers. Unfortunately, many who were only ordinary Nazi party members remain negative to the new state because of the way in which denazification was carried out. The mass of actual and potential followers of the Right is, however, the millions who lost nearly everything: bombed out, expelled from the Eastern provinces, unemployed, living in misery.

Little could have been done for them, under the circumstances; even less than that has been done. So, for their hopeless existence they blame the Allies and the two leading parties (which have conducted the provincial governments).

Consider those ex-soldiers who found themselves at the end of the war without family, home or job. Most of these were not discharged as P.O.W.'s, but formed into work battalions by the occupying powers. Afterwards their units were absorbed into the German Civilian Labor Organization. They still live in camps, in charge of their former officers, in the same environment as during the war, a collective of desperadoes.

Many of them are still young, having been raised in the Hitler Youth. They are not really bad. They could have been won for the new republic—but not in this environment, where they are under the direct influence of old Nazi and militarist die-hards. These camps are an ideal breeding-ground for a new extremism. Out of them came the new storm-troops which agitated for the German Party in Hamburg, and beat up political opponents in the old style.

Desperadoes and Refugees

Nevertheless, all of these desperadoes, distressed refugees and ruined middle class remnants would be no menace if it were not for the few rich industrialists who finance their enormous propaganda. This propaganda, unhappily, finds its response due to the irrational habit of a majority of Germans of seeking a scapegoat for their troubles. Formerly it was the Jews. Now it is the Allies and their German "quislings"—as they call the leading parties which collaborate with the Allies.

It must be admitted that both of these latter elements have helped the Rightists by their mistakes, whether in stirring up nationalist sentiment against the Russians in Berlin (as the Americans in particular have done), or by exploiting national feelings in the election. Such exploitation of national feelings will always be turned back against the Allies and the moderate German parties, since however nationalist one may be, the demogogues on the Right will always be able to outdo one.

It is rather a gloomy picture. Yet I repeat, there is no immediate danger. The election results show this: the moderate parties polled 75 per cent of the vote, with only 13 per cent going to assorted right wing parties, and 5.6 to the Communists.

Moderates hold 332 seats out of 402 in the new parliament, the Right 51 and the Communists 15. The result of the direct vote in the constituencies was even more favorable: out of 242 seats the moderates gained 223 and the Right 16. No Communist, not even the leader Max Reimann, won his constituency. The Bonn electoral system, however, allotted 160 seats to be distributed according to proportional representation, with the seats which a party won by direct vote subtracted from the total number which it would have received according to its proportion of the total popular vote.

This was not too bad a result, considering that one-third of the entire electorate was voting for the first time. And yet the Right started from practically nothing in this election; its aim was nothing more than to prove its existence. After all, the Nazi Party started with seven members! Now everybody knows that there is a Right wing, and I am sure that it will grow considerably in the next election, at the expense of the Christian Democrats.

What can be done to forestall such a dangerous development? First of all, there is a purely technical step which could be taken. The two leading parties ought to agree to a change in the electoral law introducing the straight majority vote in the constituency, which would make it much harder for splinter groups to gain strength in parliament.

Another device would be to let the Right wing parties share the responsibility of government. Like Hitler before 1933, all of these groups are reluctant to accept any responsibility, as this means sharing the blame for inevitable disappointments and setbacks. From this point of view the negotiations between the Christian Democrats and the German Party, to form a governing coalition (with the liberal Free Democrats), are to be welcomed.

Finally, much will depend on the efforts of the new government to incorporate the ten million refugees into the community, to provide them with houses and jobs. This effort, and the whole effort of economic stabilization, will depend to a great extent on Marshall Plan aid and European economic cooperation.

Much responsibility for the political development of Germany will rest on the occupying powers, after the moderate German parties have played their part. What is needed is the end of dismantling; the quick inclusion of the German Republic in the Council of Europe; the internationalization of the whole West European steel industry—and not just the Ruhr; and the transfer of all but the most vital powers from the Allied High Commissioners to the new German government, to give it the authority it will need to fight the extremists successfully.

This first government will be a moderate one. But if the steps outlined above are not taken soon, the subsequent governments will be much less agreeable, and may hold power under less happy circumstances.

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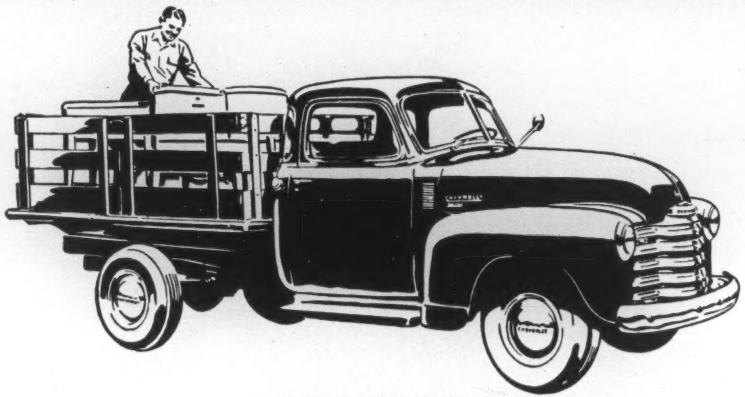
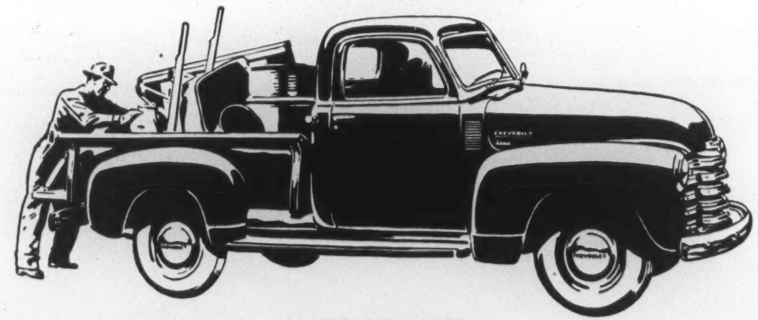
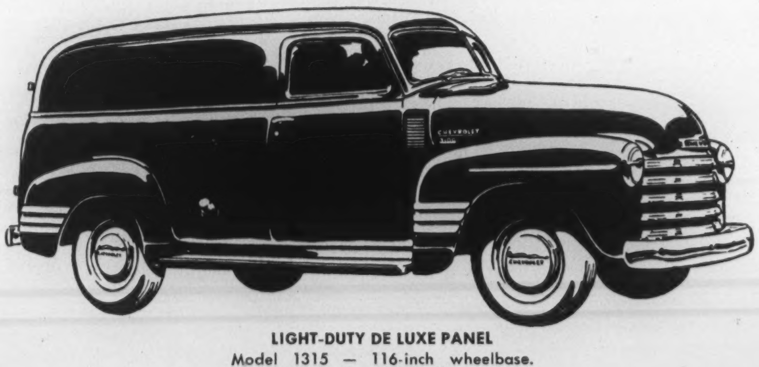


MEDIUM-DUTY STAKE
Model 1423 — 125¼-inch wheelbase.
Maximum g.v.w. 5,800 lb.



LIGHT-DUTY PICK-UP
Three wheelbases up to
Maximum g.v.w. 6,700 lbs



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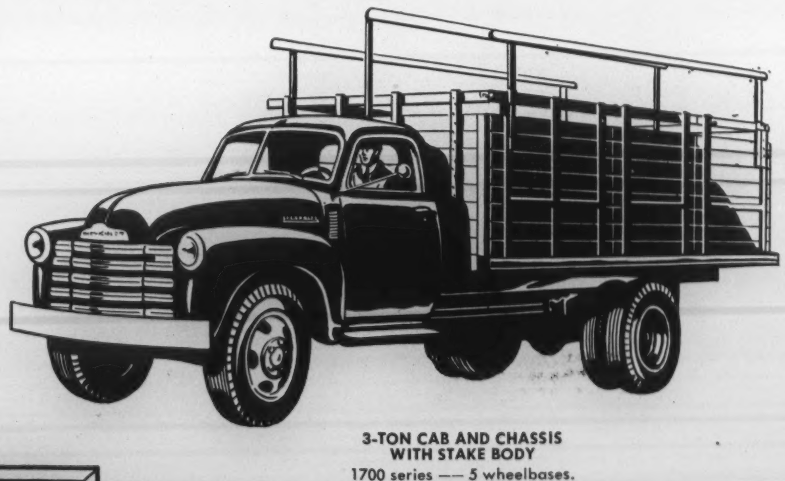
Model 1315 — 116-inch wheelbase. Maximum g.v.w. 4,600 lb. Medium-duty model 1435—137-inch wheelbase. Maximum g.v w. 6,700 lbs.

Chevrolet knows economy counts most in your trucking operation. That's why every Chevrolet Truck — from the sleek new Sedan Delivery on up to the biggest Heavy Duty — is built carefully to give you best possible economy of operation at the lowest possible price.

Fleet owners, retail stores, farmers, truck owners everywhere prefer Chevrolet Trucks because only Chevolet gives the triple economy of low initial cost, low-cost operation, low-cost upkeep.

There's a Chevrolet Truck for every job — for your job — with capacities up to 8 tons (gross vehicle weight) and in a complete range of wheelbases.



3-TON CAB AND CHASSIS
WITH STAKE BODY
1700 series — 5 wheelbases.
Maximum g.v.w. 16,000 lbs.

Advance-Design by Chevrolet

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T-49-CT-4M

THERE'S A CHEVROLET TRUCK FOR EVERY HAULING JOB!

THE BOOKSHELF
CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

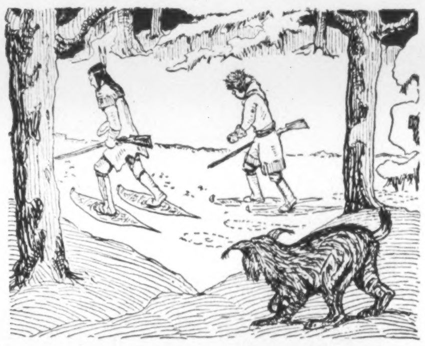
School Days and Fall Evenings Step Up Youngsters' Reading

By SARAH POPPETT

THROUGH summer camps, vacation hikes and motor trips, Canadian young people have enlarged their knowledge. Now with the autumn reading program starting at almost the same point as school opening, they can help widen that summer-gained experience with good books. Some new publications are excellent for reading aloud or story telling; others will qualify as supplementary reading for school work; others will provide thrilling moments beside fireplaces on rainy autumn afternoons or on those early-darkening fall evenings.

NORTH TO THE UNKNOWN—by Hubert Evans —*McClelland & Stewart—$2.75.*

Here is the exciting account of David Thomson, one of the great North American explorers. From the time when he was 17 and apprenticed to the Hudson's Bay Company on a survey job right up to his location of the Mississippi's source and the fixing of the 49th Parallel years later, Thomson's record makes interesting reading. It will be especially so for the young person who likes a goodly dash of excitement with his history.



From "North To The Unknown"

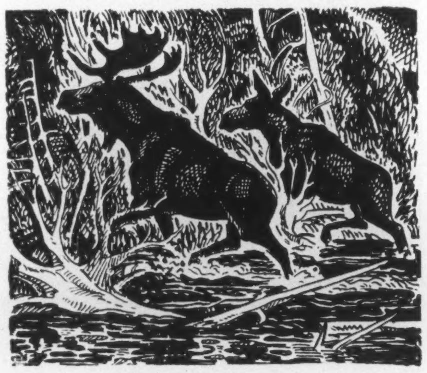
THE BRIGHT DESIGN—by Katherine B. Shippen, Illustrated by Charles Michael Daugherty—*Macmillan—$4.50.*

A volume for young students (14-18), this book reports on the history of electrical energy and men who have traced its patterns. It starts with Peter Peregrinus, a shepherd in 12th century Crete who studied lodestones and came up with a compass. Between Peregrinus and the nuclear bomb scientists, there has been a grand parade of electrical scientists —RuFay, Leyden, Ben Franklin, John Dalton and many others.

This collection, which was at first a series of talks to young people at the Brooklyn Children's Museum, is excellently planned both in material and illustrations. Young readers will find the personalities warmly presented and the science reporting fascinating and dramatic.

FOREST FOLK—by Charles G. D. Roberts—*Ryerson—$2.75.*

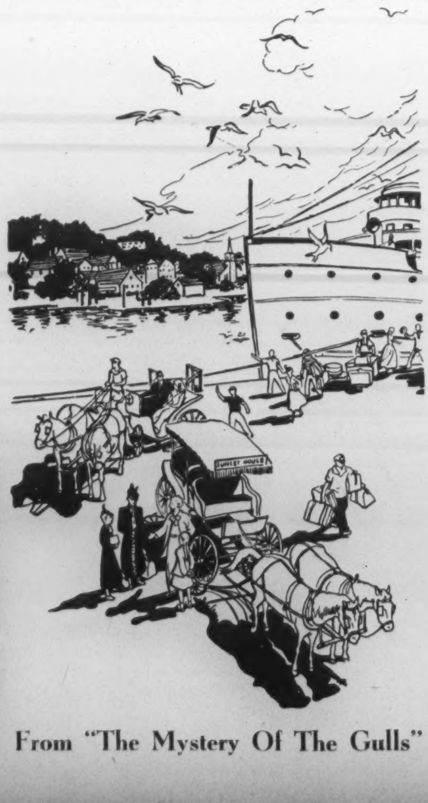
This was the sixth book of Roberts' animal stories in the Ryerson Press first Canadian edition. We made more-than-a-mild-rave report about the other five. And for this one we could do it again. The collection is twelve of Sir Charles' suspenseful nature stories. Ethel Hume Bennett has done the editing, John Hall the illustrations.



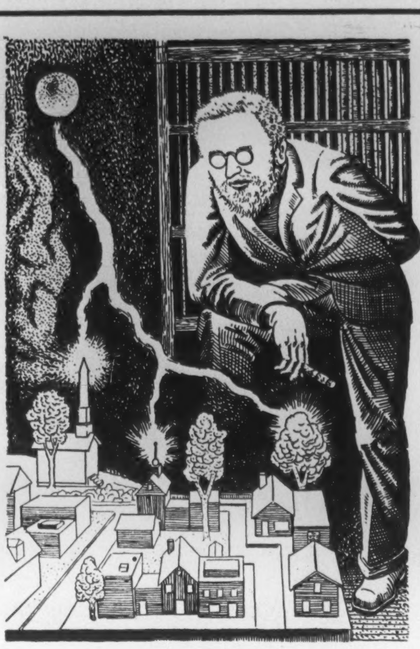
From "Forest Folk"

THE MYSTERY OF THE GULLS—by Phyllis A. Whitrey—*Ryerson—$3.00.*

Junior girls will like this mystery of Taffy and her mother on Mackinac Island. The excitement revolves around a mysterious little hotel, a superstitious half-breed cook, and other strange persons.



From "The Mystery Of The Gulls"



From "The Bright Design"

HORSES OF DESTINY—by Fairfax Downey and Paul Browr—*Saunders—$3.00.*

Text and pictures join hands here for a handsome book for horse lovers of all ages. The horses are all famous ones — from Bucephalus, the charger of Alexander the Great, to Citation, the horse that crowds cheered last year with Eddie Arcaro up.

THE SECRET OF THE CAVERNS—by C. A. Hedge—*Clarke Irwin—$1.50.*

This is the junior mystery of a young English lad (16 years old) who, while visiting his uncle in the wartime summer of 1940, ran into saboteurs and fifth-columnists, including his uncle's housekeeper.

ALBERT EINSTEIN—by Catherine Owens Peare —*Clarke Irwin—$2.75.*

High school boys and girls will certainly enjoy this up-to-date, intimate biography of the great mathematician and scientist. The book goes short on Einstein's complicated theories but long on warm, friendly personality.

The chapel is commodious, convenient, beautifully and appropriately appointed. Equipped with pipe organ. The chapel is completely Air-Conditioned.

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THE BOOKSHELF

OUR OIL HUNTERS—by Irving Crump—*Dodd Mead—$3.00.*

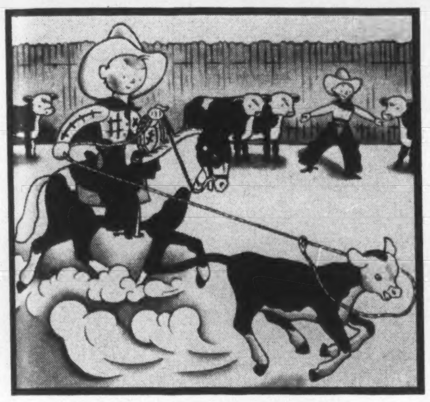
Older boys who have heard their dads talk about the great oil discoveries in Alberta will certainly be more able to discuss them after reading this book. It is a collection of exciting adventures of the tough geologists, the seismograph crews, the drilling gangs, *et al.* Various angles in the great record of oil discovery (*e.g.,* oil well fires) are covered.

WHAT SHALL I DO?—G. Warren Schloat Jr., —*Saunders—$2.50.*

The price is small for this volume when one considers that for both younger and older boys it contains a host of "how to" pieces. Each thing to build (e.g., a motor-driven tractor, how to carve soap, how to make a periscope), is presented as a picture story. Other sections of the book contain ample supplies of tricks, games, and "things to do."

ALI'S ELEPHANT—by Raymond Creekmore,—*Macmillan—$2.35.*

Little folk (6-8) will enjoy this beautifully illustrated book about Ali, an Indian boy whose father was a keeper of elephants. Ali's pet baby elephant was Lado.



From "Cowboy Small"

COWBOY SMALL—by Lois Lenski—*Oxford—$1.00.*

Lois Lenski presents Cowboy Small just as colorfully for her young (4-7) fans as she previously has the Small boy as a fireman, a farmer, etc.

THE MOUNTAIN OF ADVENTURE — by Enid Blyton—*Macmillan—$2.50.*

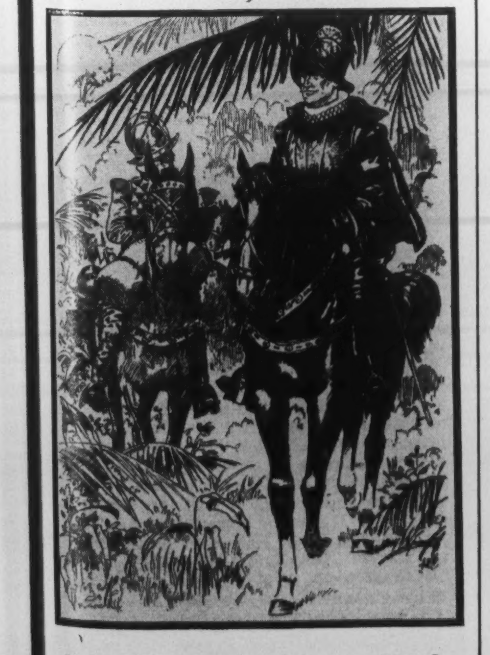
Fifth of Enid Blyton's adventure series, this report of the well-known characters (Dinah, Jack, Bill, Smugs, *et al.*) on a summer holiday in the Welsh Mountains is full of exciting episodes.

A LITTLE MAGIC FOR THE BROWNS—by Norah Pulling—*Macmillan—$1.40.*

Children 6-10 will love this story of Philip Brown and the magic marble that would grant all his wishes.

DOWN THE AMAZON WITH ORELLANA—by Robert Finch—*Clarke Irwin—$2.00.*

Don Luis Mendoza de Cordola of Spain assigns himself a career of hair-raising experiences in the New World while he searches for the City of Gold. Desperate jungle journey, pirate fights, fast action all round — these elements will appeal to lads 12-15.

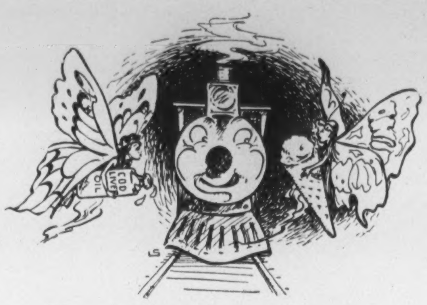


From "Down the Amazon With Orellana"

THE SADDLE OF CARLOS PEREZ—by George E. Tait—*Ryerson—$2.00.*

This is a colorfully illustrated story of an 11-year-old boy in Colombia, South America. Carlos greatly admired the beautiful, handtooled, brown leather saddle that Don Jaime Cortes, owner of the ranch, used. Carlos gets a saddle for himself in this story which involves cattle rustlers, rides on the ranges, a fiesta to celebrate the capture of the cattle thieves.

The author is an Ontario Public School inspector, now resident in Welland. From 1941-44 he was Director of the Anglo-American School in Bogota, Columbia, and so has written this story from knowledge gained first hand.



From "Dorothy Jane's Book"

DOROTHY JANE'S BOOK — by Dorothy Jane Goulding—*Dent—$1.75.*

The famous radio program, "Kindergarten of the Air," is especially written for children 2 to 6. It has enjoyed a large and enthusiastic audience since it started in 1947. Here is a selection of some favorite stories and songs in Dorothy Goulding's repertoire. The handsome illustrations are by Lloyd Scott.

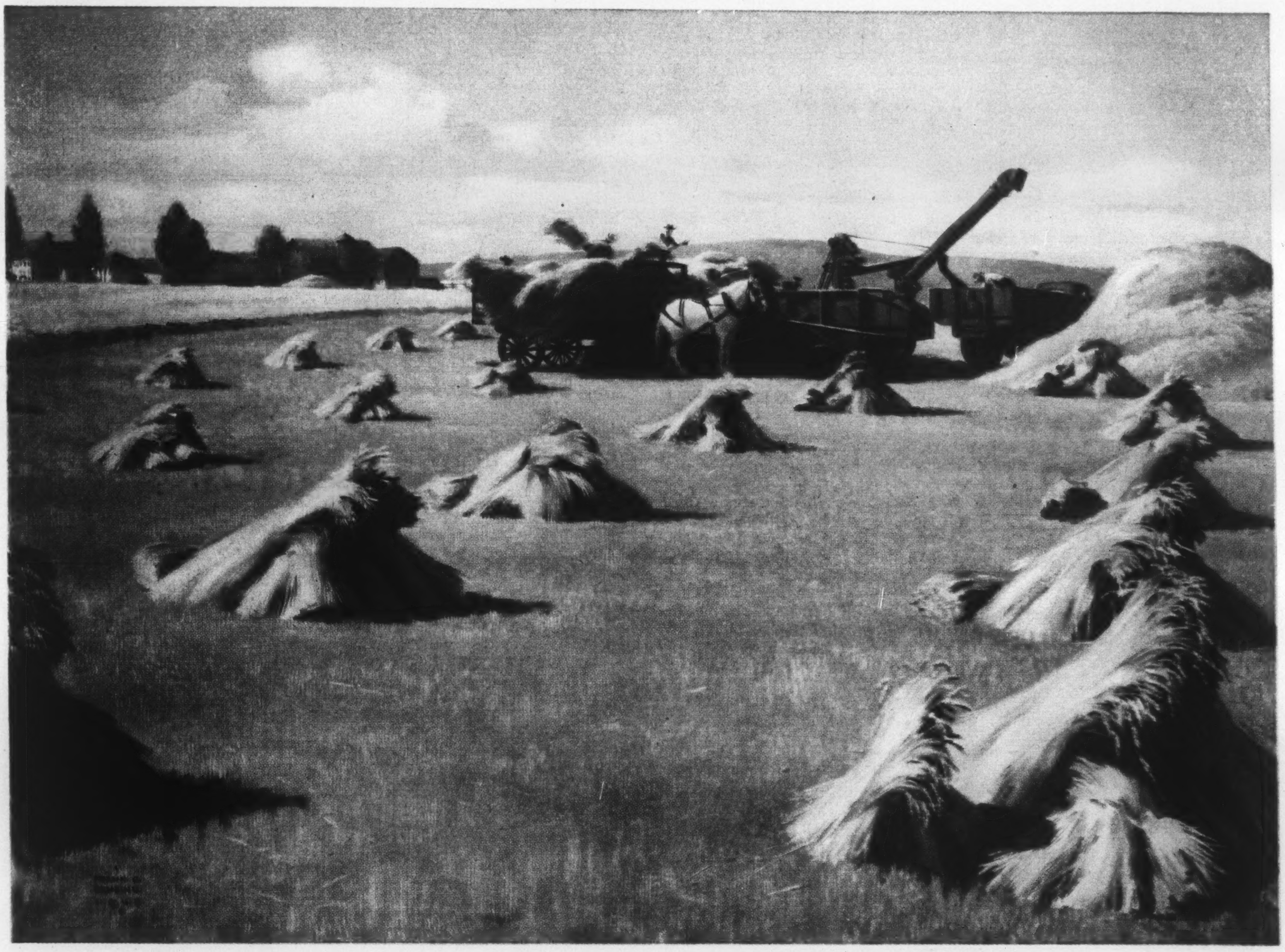
THE STORY OF OUR CALENDAR — by Ruth Brindze, Illustrations by Helene Carter—*Copp Clark—$2.75.*

Every now and then along comes a handsome book of knowledge, guaranteed to widen the horizon and please the eye of youthful readers. This book is certainly one. The history of how the sun, moon and stars give us our month of sky time, of counting moons, of why we have leap years, of when there was a 5-day holiday at the end of each year, and of many other fascinating items of our time-measurements are given here.

THE PIRATES IN THE DEEP GREEN SEA—by Eric Linklater—*Macmillan—$3.00.*

Off the north coast is the island of Popinsay, the locale of this story for young people (10-14). Storms, pirate ship wrecks, sea secrets and a grand collection of adventurous characters make this a top-notch tale.

CANADA PRODUCES WHEAT FOR ALL THE WORLD



Each year, Canada, one of the world's greatest granaries, ships abroad millions of bushels of wheat and other life-sustaining grains. The peoples of many lands depend on Canada's rich harvest for their daily bread.

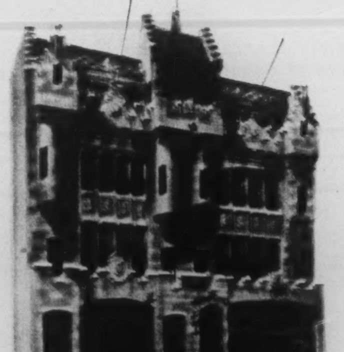
Why Seagram's sells Canada first

This advertisement is an adaptation of one of a series created by The House of Seagram to tell the peoples of other lands about Canada and her various products. For the past two years this campaign has been appearing in newspapers and magazines printed in many languages and circulated throughout the world.

Our prosperity is based on our ability to sell our products to other countries. Every Canadian has a personal stake in foreign trade, for one out of every three dollars of Canada's national income results from our trade abroad. The more that the peoples of other countries know of the quality, variety and prestige of our products, the more likely they are to buy from us.

❖ ❖ ❖

We feel that the horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary line of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view—this view embraces the entire Dominion. That is why The House of Seagram believes that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of all Canadian products in foreign markets. It is in this spirit that these advertisements are being published throughout the world.



The House of Seagram

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Who Decides What Matters Are Not in Provincial Jurisdiction?

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE tacit assumption in the Speech from the Throne that there is no great difficulty in determining what amendments to the B.N.A. Act relate "to matters not coming within the jurisdiction of the legislatures of the provinces nor affecting the constitutional rights and privileges with respect to education or the use of the English and French languages", and what amendments do not so relate, is quite unjustified optimism. The government proposes to seek Westminster legislation which will "vest in the parliament of Canada the right to amend the constitution of Canada in relation to matters not coming" etc., as if the determination of such matters were easy and certain; and we presume that it contemplates that the Supreme Court of Canada will have the final decision as to whether a given amendment falls within the definition, and is therefore (after the Westminster legislation is passed) within the powers of the parliament of Canada.

It will not do at all to say that if proposed amendment does not alter the text of the powers-of-the-provinces section of the Act it necessarily deals with matters not coming, etc. Many of the provincial fields have extremely vague boundaries, and these boundaries could be contracted without the slightest trouble by an amendment merely asserting a hitherto uncertified power of the Dominion. Civil rights as a provincial field could be reduced to the area which it occupied in the 'seventies, before the provincializing tendency began, by merely enacting that the Dominion has power to do things which it actually did in that period but which later judicial decisions prevent it from doing except under the emergency doctrine. A sympathetic Supreme Court would declare that this amendment relates "to matters not coming" etc., and there you are; the thing is done.

The provinces will certainly maintain that they have rights, or at any rate vested interests, extending far beyond the limits of Section 92. The definition of the powers to be vested in parliament would certainly, for example, enable it to reduce the number of members sent to Ottawa by Prince Edward Island, which is specially provided for by the constitution but has nothing whatever to do with the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature. (It will be remembered that Quebec took violent exception to the alteration of the number of members sent by its own constituencies to Ottawa, simply on the ground that it was affected without consultation with the province or provinces; that the objection was not pressed was due solely to the facts that there was nowhere to press it and that the change actually benefitted Quebec greatly be removing a most deplorable under-representation.)

If the provinces had entire confidence in the Supreme Court (we mean as an institution, functioning not only for this generation but far into the uncertain future) the difficulty would not be so great. But the Supreme Court is wholly the creation of the Dominion. Its members are appointed by the Governor-in-Council; its powers and duties are assigned, and can be enlarged and diminished, by Act of the Dominion parliament. It is an admirable "General Court of Appeal for Canada", which is what the constitution authorizes parliament to set up and maintain, but it was not expected to function as a final court and it has none of the safeguards which such a final court urgently requires, in a nation where the sovereign power is constitutionally divided between one general authority and a group of local authorities as is the case in Canada.

There is reason to be particularly concerned about this piecemeal transference of the power of amending the constitution, from Westminster to Canada, because we can hardly suppose that the remainder of that power—the power to make "other amendments" than those relating to matters outside of the provincial jurisdiction — will be transferred for many years to come. That remainder is to be transferred only when the Dominion and provincial governments have agreed "upon an appropriate procedure for making within Canada such amendments"; and nobody can be optimistic enough to suppose that that agreement will be reached early or easily. We must assume, therefore, that for a great many years the Dominion parliament will enjoy the power to amend the constitution in relation to all matters not coming within the provincial jurisdiction or affecting education or language, while the power to make all other amendments will remain at Westminster. It is true that this is no real change from the situation existing at present (which is doubtless why it seems easy and proper to the members of the government); but there is this grave difference, that the present situation is fully recognized as being anomalous and temporary, the result of the gradual decay of Westminster's authority over Canada through the development of Dominion status and subsequently of full nationhood, whereas the new situation will be a definite fact instead of a legal fiction, and a permanent arrangement instead of an obviously outdated one.

We have for a long time, we confess, cherished the hope that the Canadian people would eventually devise some method of showing what they want in the constitutional line, not only in regard to matters within provincial jurisdiction and the other more sacrosanct parts of the fundamental law, but even in regard to matters which come within neither of those classes. We are not greatly enamored of the Dominion parliament as the maker of constitutional law. It is true that in the United Kingdom parliament has that function; but in the first place, in the United Kingdom the sovereign power is not divided but is single, and in the second place, in the United Kingdom parliament is still, and we hope will long remain, a body of three parts, all of them of considerable power and authority. The King is in Great Britain a very influential person, in virtue of his kingship; the Governor General in Canada may be an influential person, though the brevity of his term is against it, but if he is it is not in virtue of his Governor Generalship. The House of Lords is in Great Britain still a very influential and independent body; the Senate in Canada is not an influential body and cannot in its present composition be counted on to maintain much independence. In practice we are asked to confer the power to amend the constitution, in all matters which the Supreme Court shall decide to be "not coming within the jurisdiction" etc., on the House of Commons, or even more accurately on the government of the day. We hope that parliament will approach this project with extreme caution, and that the country will assist it to do so.

No harm will be done if this very far-reaching legislation is left over for another session, and a great deal of good will be done if it is not dealt with until the whole question of putting the Supreme Court on a more adequate basis has been threshed out and the basis settled upon. The announcement of the government's policy has achieved already one of its main purposes, which was unquestionably that of clearing up the confusion left in the public mind, especially in Quebec, by the Prime Minister's declaration that parliament has the power to abolish the French language if it decided to do so. The country has now been assured, if it needed the assurance, that parliament has no intention of abolishing the French language and is perfectly willing to turn over that power to some authority more carefully constituted for the purpose.

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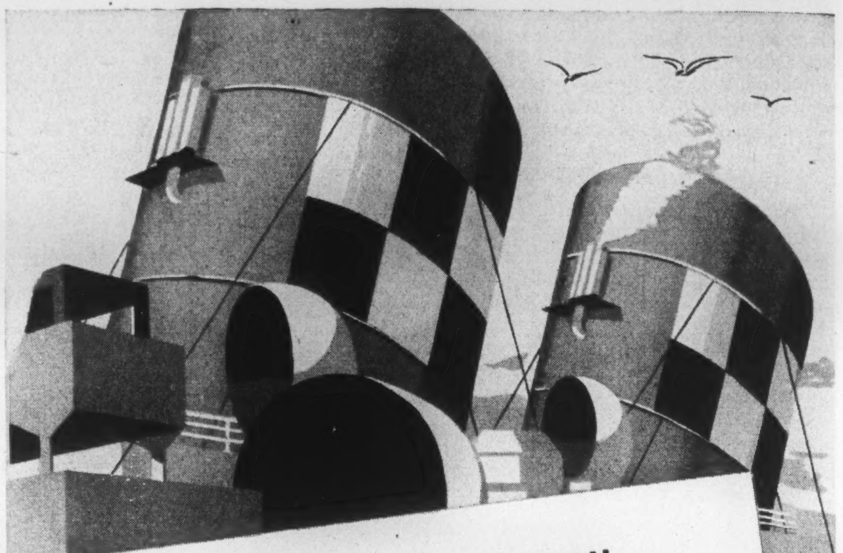

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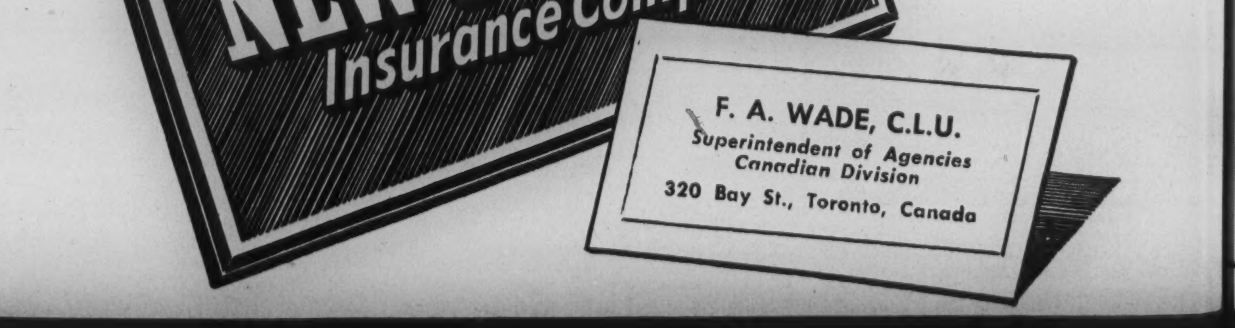

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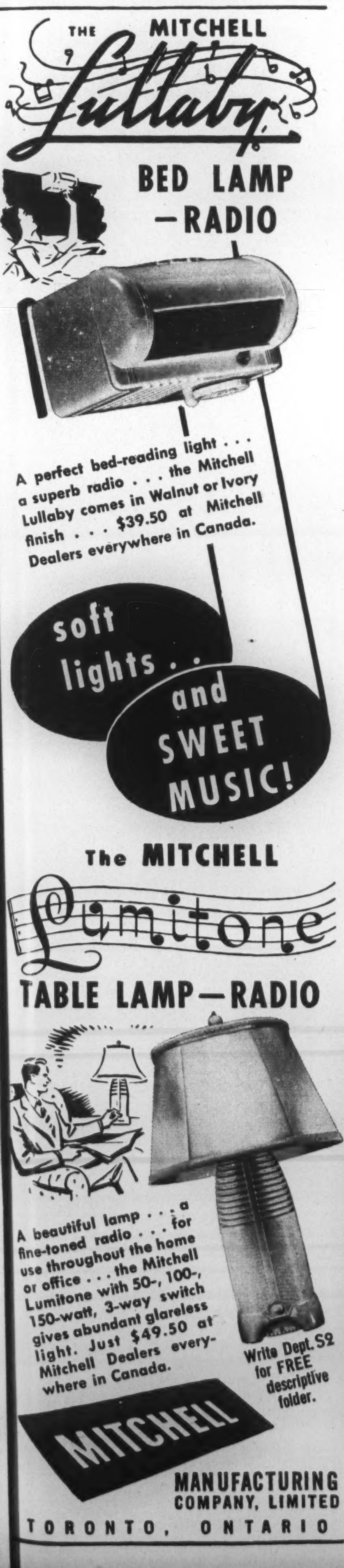
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FILM PARADE

The Race Problem, The Wild West And Another Case Of Amnesia

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

SINCE racial prejudice is probably as old as the race itself it isn't likely to be uprooted overnight. Just the same it is a pleasure to watch the vigor and optimism with which Hollywood is attacking the preliminary spadework.

Racial equality could hardly find a better champion; for visual images linger far longer in the mind than the most closely reasoned argument, and Hollywood is the world's expert on visual imagery, whether backed by argument or not. Obviously it is happier with an argument, for the film capital has been smarting for more than a generation under the reproach that it has nothing to say on any living issue or real situation. Its present crusade against anti-racialism seems to be motivated partly by the need for self-justification, partly by a sense of smart journalism, and partly by genuine humanitarianism.

The latest film to deal with the race problem is "Lost Boundaries," produced by documentary-minded Louis de Rochemont. It tells the story of an imperceptibly colored doctor and his wife who decide to pass as whites when medical hospitals on both sides of the color-line have refused to grant an interneship. The passing is so successful that the young medico takes the opportunity to set up practice in a prosperous New Hampshire white community. Years later, when he is the father of a grown-up family, the story of his racial origin emerges, thanks to the vigilance of the Washington Naval Department, to which he has applied for a commission. With the story there comes to light all the prejudice, inhumanity and fear that are latent in a civilized community, as everywhere else.

"Lost Boundaries" is based on an actual story, and was photographed in a real New England community. Many of the minor characters are non-professional New Englanders with a talent for carrying on their everyday life before the camera. "The aim of any drama" says Mr. de Rochemont, "is to give the illusion of real things happening. So why not use real things in the first place?"

The trouble with this theory is that while reality, or a satisfactory substitute, is easily caught by the camera, the living sense of reality is something else, and notably camera-shy. In spite of all the earnest documentation that has gone into "Lost Boundaries," the living subject contrives to escape the story. What remains is too glib, too methodical and far too facile in its solutions. The film is well worth seeing, none the less, because it has things of importance and interest to say and because it says them with courage and often with eloquence.

It is competently acted, with Mel Ferrer as the doctor and Beatrice Pearson as the wife. There is also a brief but rewarding performance by Canada Lee as a sympathetic police lieutenant.

•

"PORTRAIT From Life," a taut little melodrama from the British studios, concerns itself with the search for Hildegarde (Mai Zetterling), a young woman lost to sight in Hitler's postwar Germany. Hildegarde's portrait turns up in a London gallery and is recognized by her father, an expatriate professor. He, and the portrait, engage the sympathy of a British officer who sets off in search of the missing girl in the Displaced Persons camps of Germany. He finds her eventually, but she, it seems, is already provided with a father, a displaced person, of great seediness and unshatterable poise. Since Hildegarde is an amnesiac, as badly displaced mentally as she is physically, the investigator has to go on from there, with no clue to the mystery of dual paternity.

Screen amnesia as a device has become pretty dog-eared since the movies took over the mystery of personality but apparently there isn't any working substitute, and it is handled here as plausibly as the situation permits. On paper, "Portrait from Life" is fairly routine. On celluloid it frequently achieves, especially in the suspense sequences, a curious crepuscular quality, disturbing and intense.

•

WHEN a Western is good it is nearly always very, very good. When it isn't it engages Yvonne de Carlo as leading lady and turns its clichés into a horse-opera laugh at its own expense.

"The Gal Who Took The West" has Yvonne de Carlo as a singer who sets out to bring the breath of Eastern culture to Arizona. She arrives at her destination, dressed to the teeth, and pitches unconscious right out of the stage-coach into the arms of one of the rich, fighting O'Haras. Was she designing, delicate, or merely drunk? All three theories are discussed retrospectively by three oldtimers, for the benefit of a visiting journalist. It isn't settled until the heroine, now in her eighties, arrives by helicopter and explains just how she handled the famous O'Hara feud. It sounded like a very unlikely story, any way you looked at it.

George Haddad, brilliant Canadian concert pianist who will be guest soloist with the Toronto Prom Orchestra on September 29.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE STRATTON STORY. Baseball legend, based on the career of Monty Stratton. Simply and warmly told, and agreeably played by James Stewart and June Allyson.

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LOOK FOR THE SILVER LINING. Screen musical based, remotely and inaccurately, on the career of Marilyn Miller. With June Haver and Ray Bolger.

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Not 'Red Giant' Or 'White Dwarf,' Sun May Be 2 Revolving Stars

By LEX SCHRAG

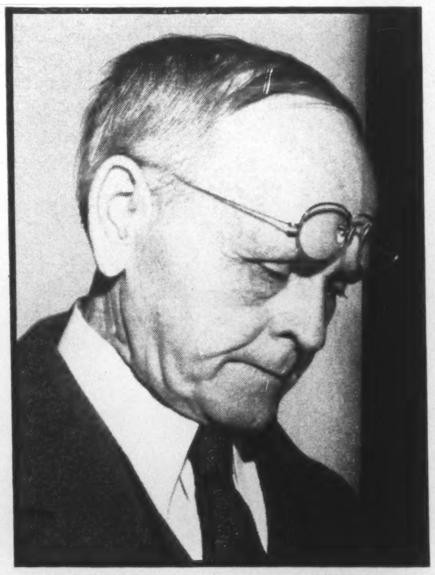
PERHAPS Sol, our sun, is not one star, but two!

This startling conjecture is suggested by Dr. Ralph Emerson DeLury, retired Deputy Dominion Astronomer. He tosses the idea into the pool of astronomical conversation that inevitably wells and waxes when the subject of his life study—the sun—is broached in the solid, rambling, colonial home at Manilla, Ontario.

To Manilla the good doctor comes for the summer of his retirement, which has proven retirement in name rather than fact. He is still writing reports for the Dominion Observatory. He is still concerned with the increasing difficulty of finding young men willing to devote themselves to pure science, rather than to research applicable to industry and commerce.

These concerns may be the reason for the new conversational gambit he offers in his suggestion of two suns. He does not present the hypothesis as a gauge to heated debate pro and con a systematic theory based on half a lifetime of observation. He simply displays a deduction which has been the by-product of study devoted to other solar phenomena—chiefly, the sun's rotation. Even his application of sun-spot cycles to apparent climatic cycles, organized with and supported by data reaching around the world and back into pre-glacial time, is a by-product rather than an objective of his official program.

This is what Dr. DeLury deduces: within the flaring, gaseous envelope of the sun we know there may be a binary—two stars revolving about each other—of protons, the fundamental units of atomic structure. He suggests that such a binary, the component bodies being no more than a mile in diameter, yet because of their density representing the great part of the sun's mass, would be the logical explanation of certain solar phenomena.



DR. RALPH DeLURY thinks the sun may be a binary of protons.

Rotation of the Sun

For instance: mean (average) rotation of the sun is in a period of 25.38 days; rotation period of the equator is 24.5 days. A tremendously dense binary, revolving within a gaseous envelope which, in relation to the density of the binary, was little better than an intensely hot vacuum, would exert greater influence in the plane of its orbit than above and below that plane.

Presumably, the hypothetical binary would have an orbit of no great diameter within the sun's 864,000-mile width, nor would its period of rotation be spectacularly short. Rapid rotation of the binary bodies would hardly agree with the rather leisurely turning of the solar disc, as accurately calculated by Dr. DeLury and others.

The sun-spots, too, might be more easily explained with the aid of a hypothetical binary. The spots have been generally accepted as vortices—whirlpools in the sun's surface material. What physical influence would be more likely to produce such vortices than the revolution of a dense binary? The sun's mean density is given by Prof. Herbert Dingle of London as 1.41 times that of (terrestial) water. Prof. Dingle also says: "This figure, of course, affords no information about the density in any particular region or the rate of variation of density from the surface inwards".

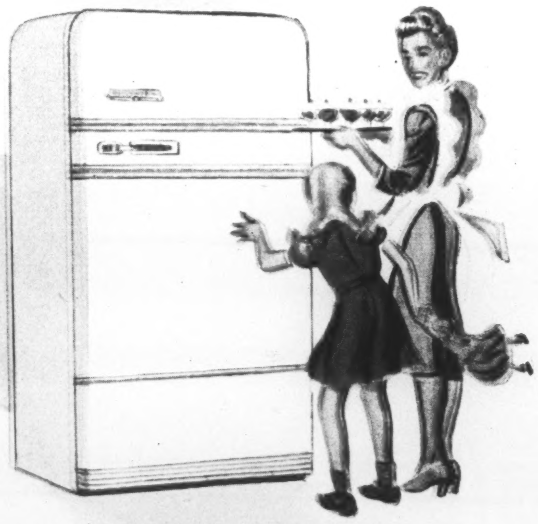
The rotation of a binary with material of even much lesser density would certainly create vortices as the movement of a paddle in water creates vortices behind the paddle. Dr. DeLury's hypothesis, if it proffers nothing else, suggests a project for astronomical mathematicians. Possibility or impossibility of the hypothetical binary could, presumably, be approached by the same methods which led to the discovery of Neptune and Pluto, the outermost planets.

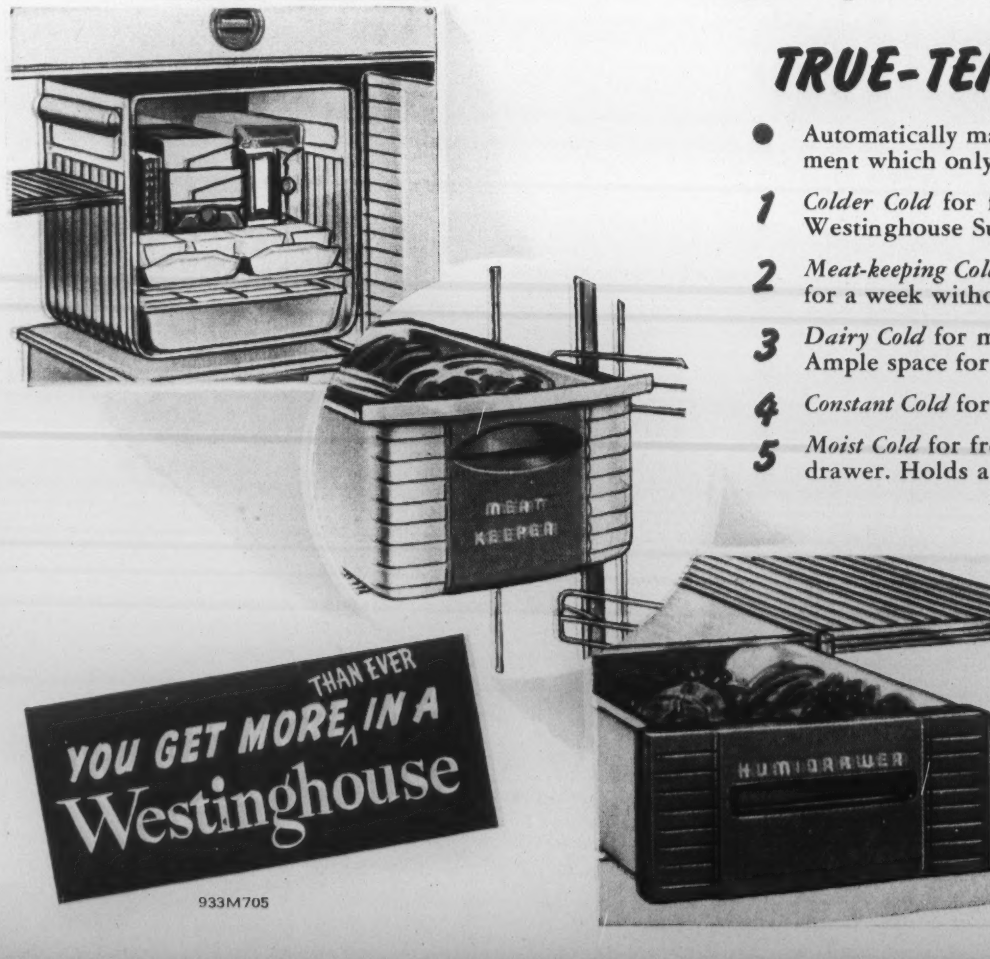
Presence of both Neptune and Pluto within the solar system was computed mathematically before either was visually identified. Pluto, in fact, a tiny, frozen globe 40 times as far from the sun as the earth, was not identified until 1930. Yet intricate calculations based on the eccentricities of Uranus' orbit convinced astronomers of the two planets' existence before they were recognized as members of the solar system.

The Companion of Sirius

There is, too, another field of conjecture: what is the origin of the "white dwarf" star? Sir James Jeans, in a series of popular lectures later collected in book form under the title "The Stars in their Courses", described the Companion of Sirius as a typical white dwarf. This dwarf had only 30 times the volume of our earth, but 300,000 times the earth's mass. Its radiation amounts to only one-four-hundredth that of Sol, although Sol has a mass only 332,000 times that of the earth. This mass, by the process of radiation, is decreasing at the rate of 4,000,000 tons per second.

For the lay mind, if not for the astronomer, there is further conjecture on the possibility of a binary comparable to the white dwarfs within the solar body when Van Maanen's star is considered. This white dwarf





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has a volume approximately that of the earth, but produces radiation one-six-thousandth that of the sun.

Curiously enough, Prof. Dingle, in his summary of solar characteristics for the Encyclopaedia Britannica, states: "The Sun is, in fact, a dwarf star". Contemporaneously with Prof. Dingle, Sir James Jeans declares that the sun is "about average" in the main-line sequence of stars. Stars, that is, which do not partake of the peculiarities of white dwarfs or "red giants". The red giant, such as Betelgeus, has great volume, very low density and low temperature. It is little more than a cloud of glowing gas.

The "white dwarf" binary suggestion might seem to gain further support from Prof. Dingle's description: "The temperature at the centre of the sun has been estimated at 30 to 60 million degrees, according to the view taken of the conditions of stability and generation of energy. The density at the centre is at least 20 times the mean density."

In the course of his popular lectures, Sir James Jeans suggested the origin of our solar system lay in the appearance of a wandering star which tore material from the sun by its gravitational attraction. This molten material, Sir James indicated, cooled and became the planets. Presumably, the influence of the wanderer would have set the sun rotating, two thousand million years or so in the past.

Although this theory of our system's origin has been attacked, on the basis that molten material so torn from the sun would have exploded and hurled itself beyond the sun's gravitational influence, no other workable theory of the system's genesis has been advanced. It is within imagination that the system could have been evolved from a process compared, on a small scale, with the apparent evolution visible in progressive stages amongst the nebulae, such as that in Andromeda, in which the spiral arms appear to indicate rotation.

It is at about this point that Dr. DeLury, having carried his guest through a vivid tour of the solar system and the galaxy, prefers to let the hypothesis rest. He would willingly accept, for that matter, a single, dense nucleus for the solar sphere. He has no intention of entering the lists as champion of his hypothetical binary deep within the photosphere.

Jupiter and Saturn

He even offers a counter-suggestion towards explanation of the sun's cyclic perturbation: the influences at conjunction and opposition, of Jupiter and Saturn. At approximately 20-year periods, these planets are in conjunction—on the same side of the sun. Conjunction and opposition occur at, roughly, 10-year periods. Saturn has a mass 95 times that of earth; Jupiter is 317 times as weighty as our planet. Have these masses a tidal effect upon the volatile, gaseous surface of the sun?

And there Dr. DeLury leaves the hypothesis of the binary to anyone who has the time, the interest and the equipment to investigate its possibilities. At Manila, he has no telescope, no coelostat. His attention, save for the reports he is writing, has been transferred from the macrocosm to the little and more ponderable things. Currently, he indulges the sympathies that made him member of naturalists' clubs by raising an orphaned family of red squirrels.

From the contemplation of the infinite, the gentle doctor descends, cheerfully and eagerly, to the prosaic task of suckling voracious young squirrels with milk-soaked crusts of bread. There is nothing incongruous in the transition, for to him the universe is a complex arrangement of an all-prevalent basic material, and each portion of the arrangement is well worthy of study—and enjoyment.

Finally, there is his theory of climatic cycles corresponding to the sun-spot cycles. The theory is simple, and easy of explanation. At periods of sun-spot maxima, there is increased ultra-violet radiation from the sun. Not from the spots, but from the faculae—bright areas of the sun's photosphere—which appear to accompany the spots.

Greater Ionization

The increased radiation results in greater ionization of the earthly atmosphere. With increased ionization, there is increased cloudiness. Heavier clouds precipitate more rain upon the seaboards. Hence, less moisture is carried to inland areas. The sun-spot cycle, therefore, affects crops, the prices of commodities, animal and human life. In his reports to the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, Dr. DeLury illustrates his theory with a wealth of statistical information from every continent. He delves into Chinese writings of the second century after Christ. He makes out an excellent case for his deductions.

The fact that his theory has not been generally applied to meteorology disturbs him not a whit. He is the first to admit that more than a century of statistics of precipitation and temperature will be needed to prove or disprove the value of his deductions. For that matter, he has found confirmation of the sun's cyclic influence dating back 200,000 years or so, in the growth rings of a Sitka spruce recovered from pre-glacial ice.

The meteorologists, he smiles, are a bit apt to be "geocentric", to think in terms of the earth. He has confidence that his studies of sun-spots and climates will yet exert an influence upon modern meteorology. And, if they do not, what matter? It has been a privilege to study, through half a lifetime, one of the most mysterious and complex arrangements of force and matter to be found in a wonderful universe.

• •

COLLEGE SONG

(For the O.A.C.)

MEN of the Sword say thus-and-so;
Men of the Robe tell what we need.
Men of the Plow still patiently go
Turning furrows and planting seed,
Feeding cattle and sheep and swine,
Never pausing for cold or heat,
(Too industrious to repine!)
So that the chattering men may eat.

Engineers are demanding rain,
Since the turbines are running slow.
Politicians cry out in pain,
Noisy theorists come and go.
Multiple tongues wag day and night,
Men of the Cassock preach and pray.
Men of the Plow, with their lips shut tight,
Give the talkers three meals a day.

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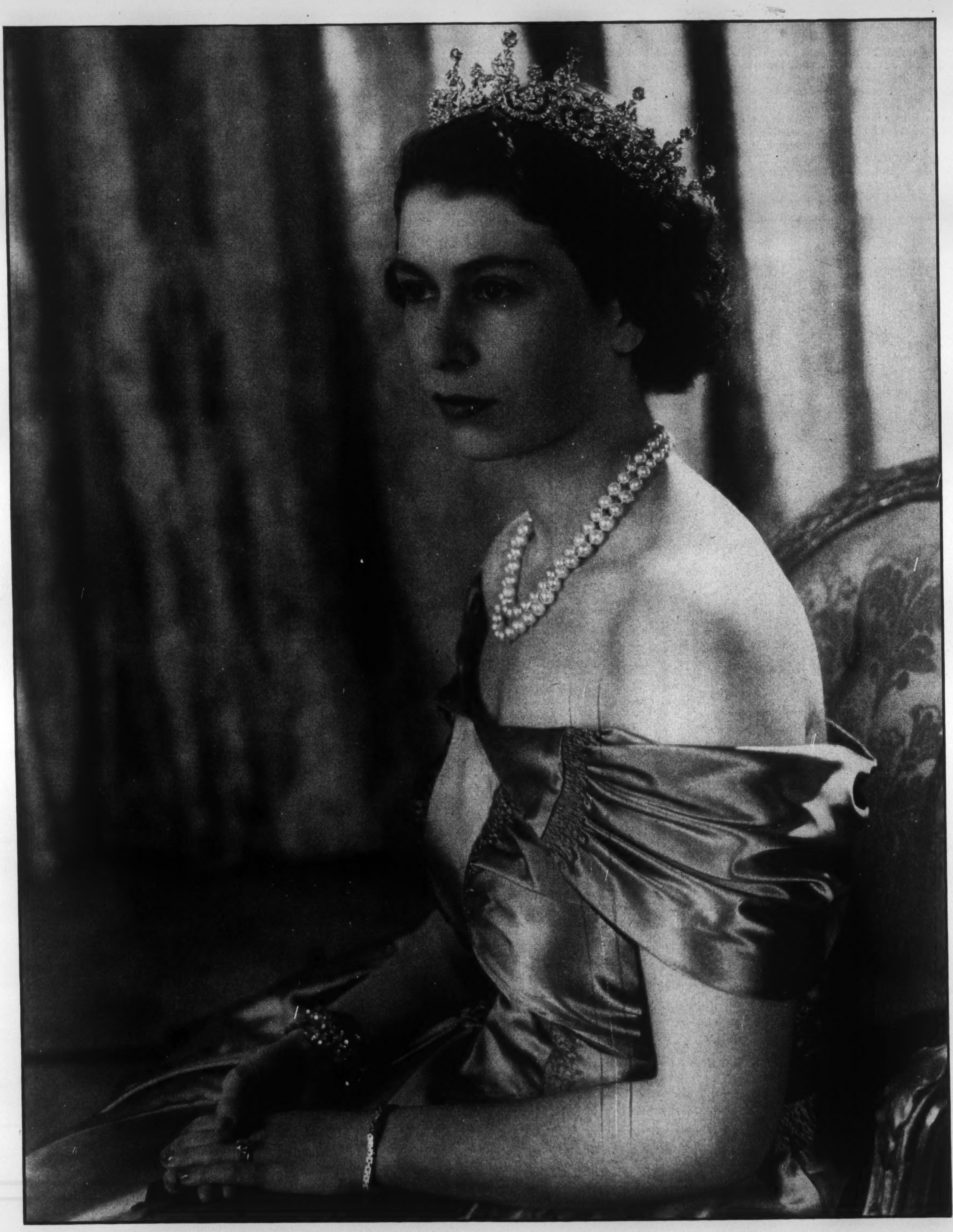


—*Photograph by Baron*

Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth . . . sits for one of the first official portraits photographed at her new residence, Clarence House. The Princess is wearing her first off-the-shoulder evening gown, of silver gray satin lightly shirred, with diamond tiara and pearl necklace.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

PERSONALITIES

Ada Mackenzie: Canada's Great Lady of Golf

By MARGARET K. ZIEMAN

IF CANADIAN women played golf B.A. (Before Ada Mackenzie), no one ever heard much about it. Credit for putting this country's women golfers in the news headlines must go to Miss Mackenzie, who first won the Canadian Ladies Open Championship in 1919, while still in her teens, repeated in 1925, 1926, 1933 and 1935, and at the age of 59 is still strong. Recently on Vancouver's Capilano golf course, scene of both the Canadian Ladies Closed Amateur and the Open Championship, she scored a 77, one under Capilano's par 78.

Fact of the matter is, playing golf is as natural to Ada Mackenzie as breathing. Prior to the Ontario matches in 1946, after the lengthy war-lull in tournament play, Miss Mackenzie was asked if she was ready for match-play. The doughty and forthright Ada smiled and said: "After playing as long as I have—if I can't get into form in one week, I'm not going to."

That remark was neither boastful or over-confident, but merely the forthright expression of a sturdy competence, which everyone, including Ada herself, takes for granted. For not only did she annex the Ontario Title that year for the 7th time, she repeated her victory in 1947.

It's pretty hard to keep track of all the various titles she has won, a total of some eighteen over the years. In 1933 the Canadian Annual Press poll chose her as Canada's Queen of Sport. Between 1923 and 1935 Miss Mackenzie's name appeared so often at the top in Canadian women's golf tournaments, it made kind of monotonous reading. Everyone took for granted she would do it again. But Ada was never one to hog the spotlight. For three years she dropped out of championship play to give others a chance.

Chance To Practice

That too is very typical. She wants to see more Canadian women play competent golf and her urgent desire to foster golf among her own sex, made her the driving force in founding the Ladies Golf and Tennis Club of Toronto, which from its beginning in 1924 has been owned, controlled and operated by women for women—the only course of its kind in the world.

Ada Mackenzie believed then and still firmly holds that the quality of women's play and their prestige as golfers depends on the younger women getting a chance to practice freely, without the restrictions which naturally operate in clubs where men pay the larger green fees. Her interest in developing Canada's future crack women golfers also led her to initiate the Ontario Championship for Junior Girls.

Salty Speech

So many anecdotes have been told to illustrate Miss Mackenzie's forthright and sometimes downright salty speech, they have given the average person a definite, but not always too completely accurate a picture of Canada's greatest woman golfer. An oft-repeated incident which reportedly took place in the Ancaster Club, near Hamilton, illustrates this. After tournament play, quite a number of women were under the showers, others were walking about somewhat scantily draped in towels, when suddenly a hearty masculine voice roared: "Where the hell's the soap?" Women shrieked and dashed madly for cover . . . but it was only Ada Mackenzie voicing her full-throated exasperation over an elusive and slippery cake of soap.

Earlier press photographs of Miss Mackenzie can also be blamed for contributing to the sum-total of misapprehensions about her. Certainly those early photos did nothing for her, and coupled with the fact that women golfers in the twenties were addicted to mannish felts, and even-more masculine shirt-waists and neckties, the total ensemble resembled nothing so much as a Girl Guide Captain in full-dress uniform.

But today if you go into the ultra-smart sportswear shop on Bloor St. West, Toronto, which Miss Mackenzie opened and still operates and maintains by her own efforts, you're due for a shock if you expect to meet an older edition of the so-called athletic type. At 59, Ada Mackenzie is a handsome, hearty woman, with laugh wrinkles about her blue eyes, gray hair fast approaching white, which contrasts pleasantly with her high outdoor coloring—and with the same bright direct glance, which somehow managed to redeem even those earlier portraits of hers. Yes, her favorite costume is still a suit (after all, smart sports clothes are her business), but worn with the modern sports blouse, open at the throat, you'd find it hard to tell her from any number of pleasant, well-built middle-aged women you might find pouring tea at almost any Home and School Club function.

Smart Looking Golfer

It was natural for Ada Mackenzie to launch into the business of selling women's sportwear, smart custom-tailored suits and various sports accessories. From personal experience she knew what was suitable, yet smart, sports attire; she realized the demand for this type of clothes, and her prospective customers were many of them people she knew from her long association with sports. . . And who knows—perhaps some of the original impetus may have been provided by what must undoubtedly have been an exasperating interview by a well-known male news reporter.

"Do you think," he asked her with ponderous playfulness, "that all sportswomen are frumps?" . . . then figuratively ducked, by ascribing the statement to men in general.

Well, Ada was more patient with him than he deserved . . . and her shop's offerings go far to disprove that reporter's brash question. For in any one of the joint fashion shows sponsored by organizations like the Toronto Symphony Concert Committee, the appearance on the runways of suits and sportswear by Ada Mackenzie invariably elicits a long-drawn breath of approval from the feminine audience—and their escorts, too.

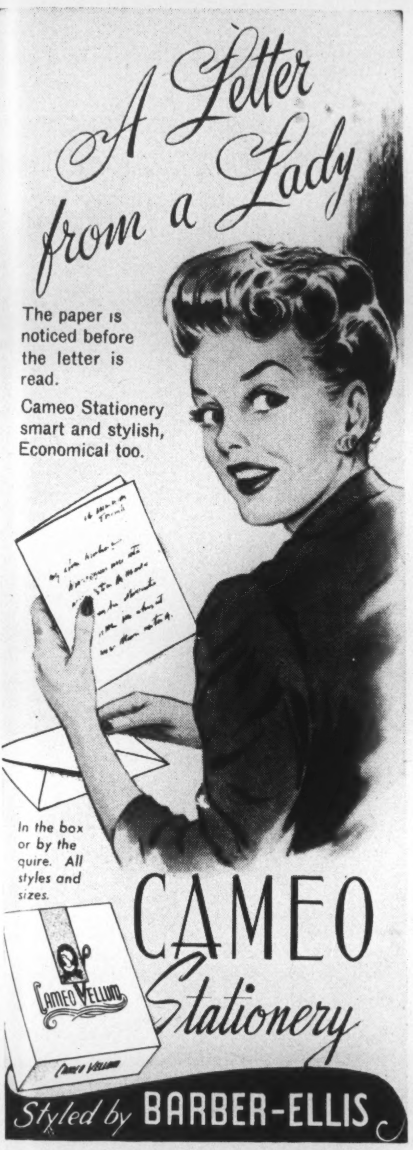
Miss Mackenzie manages to com-
portions. She takes her holidays at-
bine business with golf in due pro-

(Continued on Next Page)

CONVICTION

I'LL even concede that black is white
Before I argue a point too long;
The only time I'm sure I'm right
Is when I suspect I'm wrong!

MAY RICHSTONE



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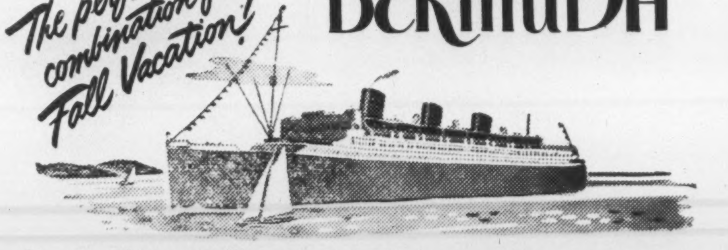
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Ada Mackenzie

(Continued from previous page)

tending or playing tournaments, and formerly made buying trips abroad coincide with major tournaments in England and Scotland.

"Tournament play doesn't frazzle one's nerves," she insists. "It just stimulates them." And golf is fun, not a stern pursuit with Miss Mackenzie. Still the secret of championship golf, she admits, is to remain keen, "on the bit", as it were. "When playing in a test-match, you daren't relax—even during lunch."

But sports were always Ada's dish. Back in Havergal, she captained the ice-hockey team, the basketball team, and won the school tennis championship. She was barely ten when she started golf, following along behind her mother and dad at the old Toronto Club. She was put up for membership there while she was still at Havergal. She is also a member at Mississauga.

Once when playing with a well-known English woman golfer at the old Rosedale Club, she took this veteran an extra two holes before the match was finally decided. Ada was in her early teens at the time. "There goes Canada's future champion," the English player remarked.

Proudest Moment

But Ada Mackenzie doesn't talk about her victories. However, if pressed, she will tell you that the proudest moment of her golfing career came when she won the qualifying (medal round) in 1927 at Cherry Valley in the American Women's Open Golf Tournament and was a contender for the title. Some of the world's greatest women golfers were represented there . . . Glenna Collett, Alexa Stirling Fraser, Simone-de la Chome, winner of the French and British Open Championship.

Her real pride though lies in the part she played in founding the Ladies Golf and Tennis Club, though she insists . . . "It was the loyal support given her by the women who stood behind her in that venture which made it possible."

But Miss Mackenzie's keen desire to afford Canadian women golfers more unrestricted practice was the real impetus in the founding of this unique club. It took her five years to get it really going. First problem was to find a suitable property, property with water on it, so she scoured dozens of properties along the Etobicoke, Humber and Don near Toronto.

The year 1924, in the mad twenties, was a period of sky-high prices, especially where possible golf-course sites were involved. So Miss Mackenzie, with one or the other of the two Thompson brothers, Stan the famous golf-course architect, or Frank, once Canadian Amateur Champion, drove many miles on country backroads in their search. To forestall a possible boost in price, Miss Mackenzie and Frank Thompson let the owners think them an innocuous couple out to purchase a farm.

Ladies' Golf Club

When they came upon the Watson property, near Thornhill, just seven miles from Toronto, with its 130 acres of hill, dale and meadow with the Don wandering through it, and its spacious mansion as a possible club-house, they knew they had found what they wanted. But when the supposed "couple" were ushered into the estate manager's office, he recognized them immediately, and burst out laughing: "Just when were you and Ada married?" he asked Frank Thompson. But neither of them minded the joshing—just so long as the owner set a price they were prepared to meet.

It worked out to something like $85,000. Where was Ada to get that much money? Businessmen, whom she approached, discouraged her, but Miss Mackenzie was so enthusiastic, she put up the money for the option on the property from her own private funds. And instead of selling shares right away to possible members, she raised the amount of the mortgage by a bond issue, ($1,000 bonds to yield 6 per cent), for which she canvassed first, women of means, and afterwards, businessmen whom she knew.

The money from the sale of those bonds was lodged with a trust company and left untouched until the full amount of $85,000 was subscribed. Then Ada Mackenzie got out a booklet and subscription blanks sent them out to 500 women she thought would be interested in such a club. First, she and her committee asked $100 a share, but when 300 were sold, they doubled the price. Within three months, they had all the money required and the support of sufficient members to back the project.

Ada Mackenzie's previous business experience in the head office of a bank had given her excellent training in executive methods. She also put that training to good use when she managed the Club for five years, until it got going properly. On June 18 of this year, the Ladies Golf and Tennis Club celebrated its 25th anniversary. It has had a unique record of success. Since the club was founded 25 years ago it has never failed to remain open for play, despite the fact that many men's golf clubs were forced to close during the depression and war years.

Membership now stands at 350, divided between daytime players and the business group who play most of their golf evenings or during the weekends. Ada once said in that dry way of hers: "Yes, business women can carry their clubs to the office nowadays, but they haven't yet reached the stage where they can plead a business appointment and steal off for a round of golf."

The Game's Fun

Ada Mackenzie has a ready wit. Asked once, if there was any tendency among women to bet on golf as men do, she replied that it wasn't as common. As for the gallery laying bets on competing champions, she was brisk in her disapproval. It makes it very difficult for the golfer, if she knows about it, Ada said, and added, that a race horse has the advantage over the golfer who may be the subject of heavy betting, for, said Ada: "The horse, at any rate, doesn't have to meet its hostess at breakfast on the morning after it has failed to come home with the cup."

Winning has never been all-important to Ada Mackenzie. Golf is a game and fun—not a crusade—nor the championship cup the Holy Grail. And if in the future she does not win as often as she has in the past, Ada will have few regrets, just so long as she sees the Canadian younger fry of women golfers taking the honours.

That youth should be encouraged has always come first in Miss Mackenzie's golfing gospel.

Painted by J. S. Hallam

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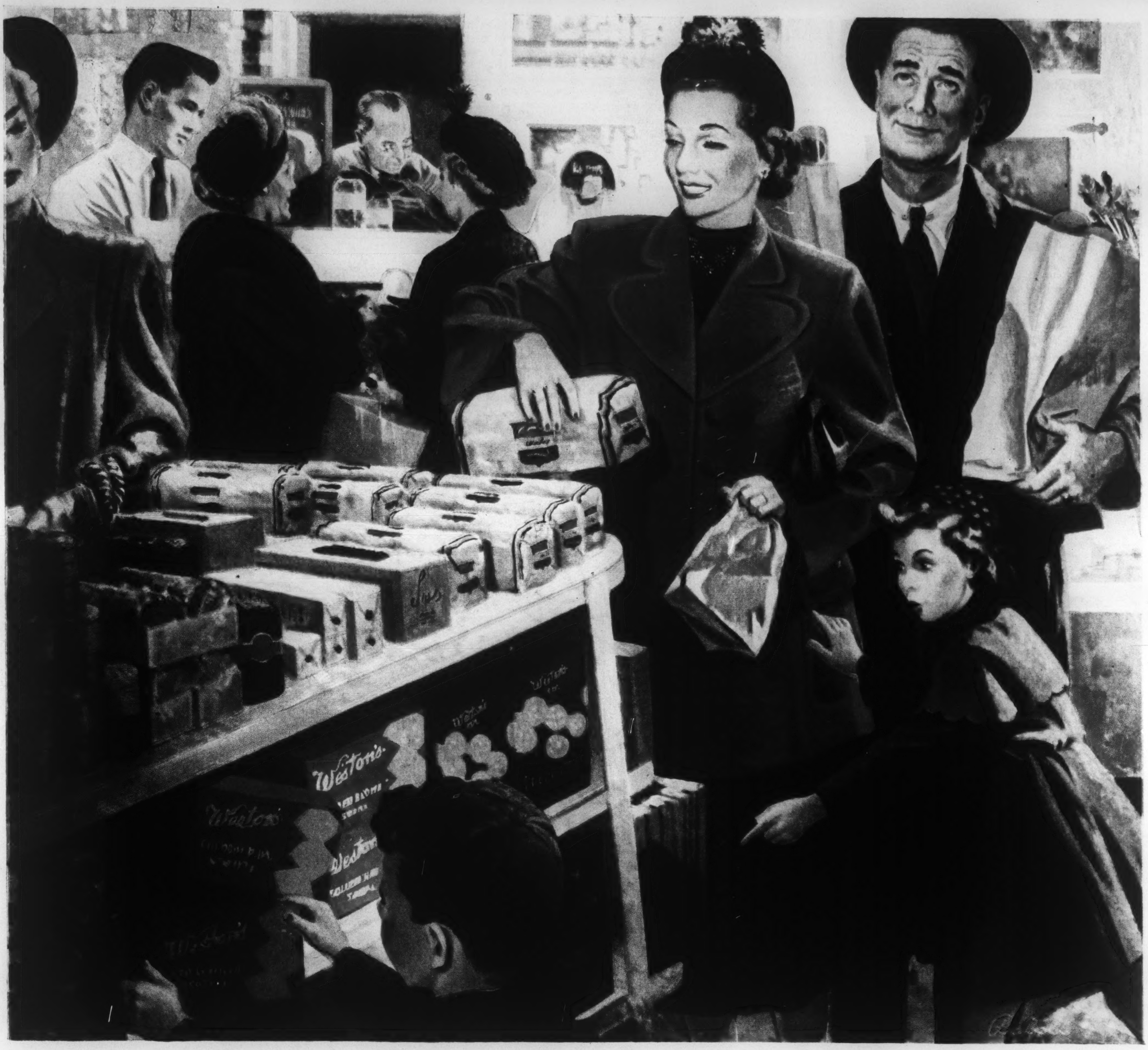

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RADIO

Absolutely Inspired Radio

By JOHN L. WATSON

I HAVE no idea how much, or how little, Captain Scott's ill-fated expedition to the South Pole may have contributed to the cause of science. I have a firm conviction, however, that it contributed vastly to the sum total of human greatness and human dignity. It is an epic of pure heroism — "pure" in the sense that it achieved no tangible end, served no practical purpose. It is the heroism of success in failure, of the victory of the spirit over the flesh-conquering forces of nature.

It is the stuff of which great drama is made, as must have been evident to all who listened to "Fire on the Snow", Douglas Stewart's impressive verse-play produced on "C.B.C. Wednesday Night". This was absolutely inspired radio. The contrast of moods was brilliantly effective: the cold, detached, impassive verse of the Narrator and the calm, reflective passages from Scott's own journal, punctuated by the sharp, colloquial little dramas of incident.

•

LUCIO AGOSTINI, who has made an immensely valuable contribution to Canadian radio through his incidental music to countless dramas, found himself in the spotlight, as composer and conductor, when the C.B.C. broadcast four of his original compositions.

Most of this music was a reworking of themes from radio scores. More often ingenious than profound, it can rarely stand on its own feet, as music. Even Mr. Agostini, who is one of the very best writers of incidental music in the business, was not entirely successful in making his work sound as significant, *per se*, as it had done as part of a larger dramatic plan. He succeeded most where he was least ambitious; of the four compositions on the program, only the two slightest seemed to me to be wholly satisfactory. They were based on themes written for two Shakespearean productions, "Antony and Cleopatra", and "Romeo and Juliet" and they proved to be simple, honest and unpretentious.

Concerning the two major works in the program, the most obvious fact was that one of them suffered from a surfeit of thematic material, the other from a shortage. The fantasy, "Pickwick", based on Mr. Agostini's charming incidental music to the C.B.C.'s serialized production of Dickens' story, is a patchwork of themes, jostling together in good-natured confusion but never quite satisfactorily developed. In the "Concerto for Piano, Voices and Orchestra", on the other hand, only two principal themes were employed, of which one was repeated *ad absurdum,* if not *ad nauseam.*

EVERY TIME Miss Frances James does a program she provides us with further evidence that she is one of the very best singers in Canada. Her voice is not remarkable in itself; it is her artistry, her command of the subtleties of nuance and phrasing, which raise her so far above the level of most of her contemporaries. Her recent "Wednesday Night" program of Debussy confirmed the fact that she is one of the few English-speaking artists who can *sing French*—which is very different from merely singing *in French.*

•

TO RESUME the topic of $5 licence fees:—the C.B.C. has made it very plain in its report to the Massey Commission that a substantial increase in revenues is essential if the Corporation is to maintain its present standard of public service. I think that most SATURDAY NIGHT readers will agree that that standard ought to be maintained or, better still, improved; and that the cost of such service should be shared equally by all Canadian radio listeners.

Since almost every Canadian—man, woman and child—is a radio listener, it is not unreasonable to suggest that the C.B.C. might be financed in some way from the public treasury. Certainly, the present system of collecting licence fees, sound though it may be in theory, is far from equitable in practice and it can't be made substantially fairer except by the introduction of more "snooper-state" tactics, which all Canadians deplore. On the other hand, if the C.B.C. is to maintain its present independence it must not be forced to depend on any sort of unregulated year-to-year government dole, which would put it at the mercy of the party in power.

The Toronto *Globe and Mail* has made what seems to be an eminently sensible suggestion: that the C.B.C. be financed by an annual treasury grant of a fixed amount per capita of population. There may be drawbacks to this scheme but it is well worth study. As individuals, we don't object to paying the shot for a first-class radio service—even if it is a stiff shot—but we do want to be certain that our radio-listening neighbors are paying it as well.

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VIGNETTE

Music on the Roof

By MONA BARRY

THE study of human nature is always interesting, but the study of two hearty specimens of British workman has proved my Waterloo, and I have been forced to go out to lunch when I didn't mean to. The torture started at 8.30 a.m., when loud hammerings announced that at last they had come to put a new roof on the coal shed, and were, in fact, doing so already, to the accompaniment of a peculiar crooning sound.

As I laid breakfast the noise outside became recognizable, but only just, as "Pennies from Heaven." I peeped through the glass door of the kitchen. Two figures were alternately walking about the coal shed roof, and reclining peacefully on it. One was that of a stocky individual with a dirty face and a cloth cap—the other a tall willowy youth with long dusty hair, a short dusty moustache, and a perfectly blank expression.

They were calling each other Shorty and Len; Shorty would start the tune, and Len would contribute a burst of emotional emphasis at the end of each line. A pleasant time was being had by all.

Making the toast I caught glimpses of their slowly moving forms. Presently Len threw a hammer to Shorty. It fell on a slate and broke it. Shorty, unmoved, burst into a Cockney version of "She's as pure as the 'eather in the dell." Len replied in a manacing falsetto that they were killing men and women for wearing of the green, and turned round with a long piece of wood which knocked his companion's cap off.

This rather disturbed Shorty's concentration, and he forthwith descended to the kitchen door, looked meaningly at the breakfast table, and said could he have a drink of water. Knowing my cue I offered him a cup of tea. "Well, I won't say No — sugar *and* milk if you've got it," he replied with alacrity, carrying one cup up to the roof, and nimbly returning to lean on the door and reward me with his company while he dealt with the other.

"My Mate," he said confidentially, jerking a thumb upwards, "E's a Communist!" He looked at me, mouth open, waiting for the roar—whether of laughter or applause I didn't know.

"Is he?" I replied cautiously.

After-Dinner Story

Shorty shut his mouth and started again. It was obviously his favorite after-dinner story. "Cor, you should 'ear 'im talk. 'E can reel it off proper," he volunteered. "Why 'e's a big man; they keep sending for 'im to address them, like, on 'is motor bike. 'E knows all the answers; you never 'ear anyone talk 'im down. Course 'e gets paid for it—they trained 'im, see? 'E's got eddication."

I looked impressed.

"And tell you wot . . ." he pointed a grimy finger at me, to denote the cream of the joke— "you know that stuff they dish you up—'e *believes* it!" He doubled up in a paroxysm of mirth, put the cup down, winked, and departed to the far corner of the roof, where he proceeded to assure me, much refreshed, that he was all mine in buttons and bows.

The morning room overlooks the garden, and later on, while I ironed and sewed, snatches of conversation and song continued to float through the window, only ceasing for half an hour during which the toilers repaired to the garage for elevenses. Len must have been told that he was on exhibition as a curiosity, for when I first went upstairs, and he wasn't sure if I was in earshot, a very refined voice was heard to ask "Have you seen my Hammer?" Silence followed. "EH?" said the voice sharply, giving it up.

"'Ere's your Hammer," rejoined Shorty in an affected tone, embarking noisily on "Candy Kisses."

"What do you want to sing that for? That's a silly song," countered the educated one, ruffled.

"Wot do you want me to sing? The Red Flag? Now that's one song they wouldn't 'ave in the army in Africa —just one song. I'd 'ave been in the Guard Room."

All Sex Songs

"Look at you — daren't sing your own song," scoffed Len cheerfully. "These songs you sing, they're all sex songs. You wouldn't know a good song if you 'eard it."

"Well, wot do you call a good song?" demanded Shorty, hammering.

"A Wee Mareeya," said Len, after some thought.

"Cor, wot a song. Call that good? I could write a better song than that meself."

"It must be good, or all them geysers on the wireless wouldn't keep asking for it" was the nettled reply. "Your songs are all Americanized. They don't bring out the 'ighest in you—only the sex highest," he added grudgingly, giving honor where honor was due.

"And 'oo do *you* take for a model? Old Joe Stalin?" Shorty had another paroxysm.

"Ah—in Russia they bring out the 'ighest in you—take the second point—"

"Garn. In Russia a man can't sing at his work coz that shows 'e's 'appy; they shoot you for that." Shorty was so convulsed by this flight of fancy that he slid a yard down the roof by mistake.

"You've got the mentality of the capitalist," said Len, "the aspect of the mental that says 'Wot can I get out of it?' See? 'Whot can *I* get out of it?' Now we're striving for a better and fuller life."

"Garn. You're too miserable."

"You're all Yessir and No Sir. We never say Sir at all. Where's your dignity as a man? I ask you—where's your dignity as a man?"

"Hout in the African desert—a place you never seen the inside of—and that plank's all boss eyed. Told you it would be—" was the neat reply.

"So it is!" Len sounded surprised. "Funny thing, I 'aven't done a job, not what I call properly, ever since I worked for the Guv'nor . . . now take the Guv'nor . ."

"No thanks." Another slate bit the dust.

"'E 'as 'is little peculiarities—always missing things."

"Ah," said Shorty with feeling. "You said it."

"'Where's that bag of nails?' 'e said to me yesterday. Know wot? 'E thought I'd taken it." The whole garden seemed to be holding its breath at this extraordinary idea.

"'E ought to see a psychiatrist."

"Alimentary, my dear Watson." .

The peace of perfect agreement was broken after two minutes by a sharp tinkle. "That glass shade we took down," said Shorty, in a thoughtful voice, "it ain't there no more. Wot about time for knocking off?" He burst into the strains of "Black Magic". "Down and down I go—round and round I go" he vibrated. Len was lighting a pipe of unbelievable disgustingness.

"You've got all the primitive instincks," he said triumphantly. "You can't get over the sexual hurdle, can you?" He gazed around with pride in having hit the nail on the head, and repeated his phrase lingeringly.

"Bet you fell over it last Saturday night," retorted the vocalist, with a rich chortle.

It was at this point that I gave up the study of human nature, closed the window, and went hastily out to lunch.

THEATRE

Mavor Moore's Play

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE New Play Society has opened its sixth season with an ingenious and theatrically effective "stunt play" by its managing director, Mavor Moore. "Who's Who" starts off with a perfectly straight face. A deceased advertising man who lived in Forest Hill Village, a suburb of Toronto, has just been provided with an excellent Toronto funeral and his family are discussing him with a slightly un-Torontonian frankness. After fifteen minutes the widow describes him as a —well, a proper subject for entry in a dog show,—and a fellow advertising man in the audience rushes to the stage to defend him. The author of the play, or more correctly a character in the play who purports to be the author, rallies to defend the play, and from then on the piece goes heavily Pirandellian, with the deceased advertising man being presented as seen through the eyes of everybody who knew him.

In this process the surviving members of the family practically disappear, and with them a very good domestic situation which Mr. Moore will perhaps take time to work out seriously in some other drama.

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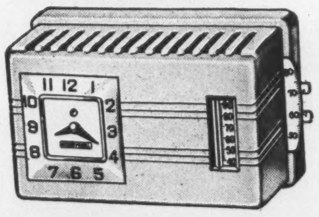

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CONCERNING FOOD

The Wedding Reception

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

THE white tablecloth, silver dishes, candelabra and bouquets of autumn flowers indicated that a buffet party was in the offing. Mrs. Osborne surveyed it all with satisfied pride and heaved a sigh of relief. The end was nearly in sight.

The truth was that Mrs. Osborne loved to get her hands into fussy, fancy cooking and any excuse which gave her an opportunity to pore over cook books and spend time producing something a little different in the food line was very acceptable to her. This time she was "doing" a wedding reception for a niece whose home was far away. About thirty were expected at the reception and buffet supper. Her niece had suggested caterers but Mrs. Osborne was firm. She could do it all with the lady-by-the-day to clean house and her trusty girl Ida to make coffee, keep the buffet table supplied and wash the dishes afterwards. Willing hands would be solicited to pass the food. Here is Mrs. Osborne's menu—

Buffet Wedding Supper

1. Large silver tray lined with lettuce and arranged with individual lobster mousse molds, whole boiled shrimp or prawns, cucumber slices, green pepper rings and ripe olives.
2. Platter of devilled egg halves and tiny whole tomatoes bedded in chopped aspic watercress garnish.
3. Platter of cold sliced turkey dressing, cranberry jelly cubes, parsley garnish.
4. Large round plate with individual vegetable jelly moulds, bowl of mayonnaise in centre, with celery curls and radishes around the outside.
5. Trays and baskets of hot buttered finger rolls.

For dessert:

Ice Cream Strawberries
Almond Brittle Chiffon Cake
Punch Wedding Cake
Coffee

Here are some of Mrs. Osborne's recipes. They are given in the 6-8 or 10 serving units and in all cases were increased to produce the necessary amount.

Lobster Mousse

2 cups lobster meat
2 cups shredded cabbage
2 cups celery, finely diced
2 tbsp. (2 envelopes) plain gelatine
½ cup cold water
1 cup well seasoned mayonnaise
½ pint heavy cream, whipped

Cut up lobster meat into fine pieces and prepare vegetables. Soften gelatine in cold water and dissolve over hot water and add mayonnaise. Combine thoroughly and fold in whipped cream. Fold in lobster and vegetables, taste for seasonings and pour into 16 oiled individual molds. Chill until firm.

About 5 pounds fresh shrimp would be needed for 30.

Aspic:

Soak 2 envelopes gelatine in ½ cup cold water. Heat 3 cups chicken broth (homemade or canned) with ¼ cup lemon juice to boiling. Dissolve gelatine in hot broth and add yellow food coloring to give a golden tint. Pour into shallow pan and set until firm. *Note*:—The broth must be free from grease or fat, otherwise the aspic will be cloudy.

An 18-20 lb. turkey drawn weight would be necessary for this buffet and would require the usual care in roasting to produce a moist flavorful cold meat. A well seasoned mushroom stuffing was Mrs. Osborne's choice.

Almond Brittle Chiffon Cake

Chiffon Cake—8½" tube pan, 3½" deep.

Measure from once sifted flour—1⅛ cups cake flour (1 cup plus 2 tbsps.)

Add—
¾ cup fine granulated sugar
1½ tsp. baking powder
½ tsp. salt

Sift together into large mixing bowl. Make a well and add—
¼ cup salad oil (not olive)
2 unbeaten egg yolks
⅜ cup (¼ cup plus 2 tbsp.) water
1 tsp. almond extract

Beat until smooth with a spoon. Measure ½ cup egg whites (3 or 4) into another mixing bowl and sprinkle with ¼ tsp. cream of tartar. Beat together until whites are *very stiff*. Pour egg-yolk batter gradually over egg whites folding in gently after each addition (over and under fold motion).

Pour into ungreased tube pan (8½ x 3½"). Cut through batter with a knife to break large air bubbles. Bake in 325° F oven 55-60 minutes. Invert pan and suspend. Let cake cool thoroughly. Loosen with knife and rap pan sharply to remove.

Mrs. Osborne made five of these cakes three days before the reception. Two of the large sized chiffon cakes (which serves 18) would have been enough but by the time the filling and icing was added it would have been too tall a serving to look nice.

Almond Brittle Icing

Part 1:

Combine in a saucepan 3 tbsp. granulated sugar, 2 tbsp. flour and ⅛ tsp. salt. Gradually add 1 cup milk to make a smooth paste. Place over heat and keep stirring until thickened and smooth. Let cool and add ½ tsp. vanilla.

Part 2:

Cream ½ cup butter (at room temperature) and add gradually ½ cup sifted confectioner's sugar. Then add very slowly the cooled custard. The electric mixer does a very smooth job with this icing.

Part 3: *The Brittle*

Blanch and lightly brown ¼ pound almonds. Finely chop and add to ½ cup granulated sugar caramelized to a golden brown. Mix well and pour on greased heat resistent plate. Let cool. Pulverize by placing between sheets of waxed paper and pounding with a rolling pin.

To Ice:

Split cake into four layers using sharp knife and a steady hand. Spread each layer with custard icing (not too generously) and then spread sides and top of cake. Sprinkle cake with crushed almond brittle. This is quite worthwhile effort and delicious with ice cream since the icing isn't too sweet or sticky.

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LONDON LETTER

London Charm Being Washed Off But Weather Will Soon Relay It

By P. O'D.

London.

LONDON is being cleaned up—oh, only to the extent of having its face washed and scrubbed. Wherever you go in the City nowadays, and here and there in the West End as well, you are likely to see on the sides of tall buildings cradles hung, where behind shields of tarpaulin and sacking men are at work with water and brushes trying, like so many architectural nannies, to remove the smudges and grime from the faces of their enormous charges. And when you do see them, it is wise to step well away from underneath them. It is amazing how much can fall or trickle down, in spite of precautions.

The banks, as usual, were the first to get themselves cleaned up—inspires confidence, m' boy—and office buildings and other business premises have followed their example. Even Buckingham Palace has been undergoing treatment. With this royal example to encourage it, the movement is likely to spread. London will become, at least in spots, a much cleaner and brighter place. And how your true Londoner will hate it.

However much Londoners may grumble at times about the dinginess and grime of London, they really prefer it that way. There is a lot to be said for their point of view. Artists, at any rate, will be fully and even furiously in agreement with it. There is beauty and character in the soft yellows and greys of London stone, deeply etched in black by soot and rain and wind. The scrubbing workmen take it all away, like those bad photographers who carefully remove the lines and wrinkles and with them all expression from the faces of their sitters.

Unfortunately, the cleaning up of London buildings is a matter of necessity. It has to be done, if their fronts are not gradually to be eaten away. The soot may give to them lovely, mezzotint effects, but the sulphuric acid it contains eats gradually into the stone and causes it to flake off. For their preservation they must every now and then be cleaned.

The process is in most cases long overdue. But the lover of the picturesque may take heart. The London climate is not to be denied. It will not be many years before it has restored all the old mellowness and charm—if you like it that way. London never remains clean long.

U.K. Oysters Besieged

OYSTERS may seem to most of us to lead lives of almost philosophic calm, compared to which a Hindoo yogi's is a feverish welter of conflicting activities. There they lie on the oyster-beds—how peaceful it sounds!—rocked gently by the tides, with not a care in the world, and nothing to do except open one corner of their bivalves occasionally and let in a little fresh sea-water, and then gently dribble it out at the other side. If a bit of grit should get in, they don't worry about it. They simply turn it into a pearl. It is the only excitement in their tranquil lives.

This is how most of us are apt to think of them, and nothing could be farther from the truth. As a matter of cold scientific fact, British oysters are constantly engaged in a fierce battle for existence against the attacks of hordes of foreign invaders compared to which the operations of the Communists seem like a game of hide-and-seek on the vicarage lawn.

If it isn't the American "whelk tingle"—believe it or not, that is its name—boring into the shells of the young oysters, it is the American "slipper limpet" doing its nefarious work later on. And if it isn't either of these, it is probably the Australian barnacle, which has infiltrated practically all the British oyster-beds.

How do the darn things get here anyway? And what is to be done about them? These are the questions which British experts of the Ministry of Fisheries have been trying to answer, especially in the case of the Essex oyster-beds, which have been ruined by these and other pests. Before the war the beds used to produce about 10,000,000 oysters a year. Now they produce about 130,000.

Results of research by these marine biologists are said to be encouraging. But that isn't going to make oysters any more plentiful or any cheaper for years to come. Not that this is likely to make much difference to most of us. We have almost forgotten what the things even look like.

Purchase Tax and Visitors

CANADIAN and American visitors to this country who want to buy clothes or hats or gloves, as apparently a good many of them do, have been able to get relief from purchase tax only if their purchases were delivered direct to the ship or plane by which they were planning to leave. Rather an inhospitable air about such precautions — awkward, too, if the visiting customers intend as they well might, to wear the stuff here. The result has probably been to prevent a good many sales.

From now on the visitor will be freed from this necessity. On exchanging dollars for sterling or drawing on a Canadian or American account at a bank, he or she will be given five purchase-tax coupons for every £24, each coupon enabling the tourist to buy £1 worth of apparel without tax. He will still have to produce his passport when he makes the purchase, as well as sign a duplicate bill to the effect that the stuff is for his own use or his family's. But he will be able to take the stuff away with him, and that represents a considerable concession. It comes a bit late in the season perhaps, but better late than never.

Staggering Load

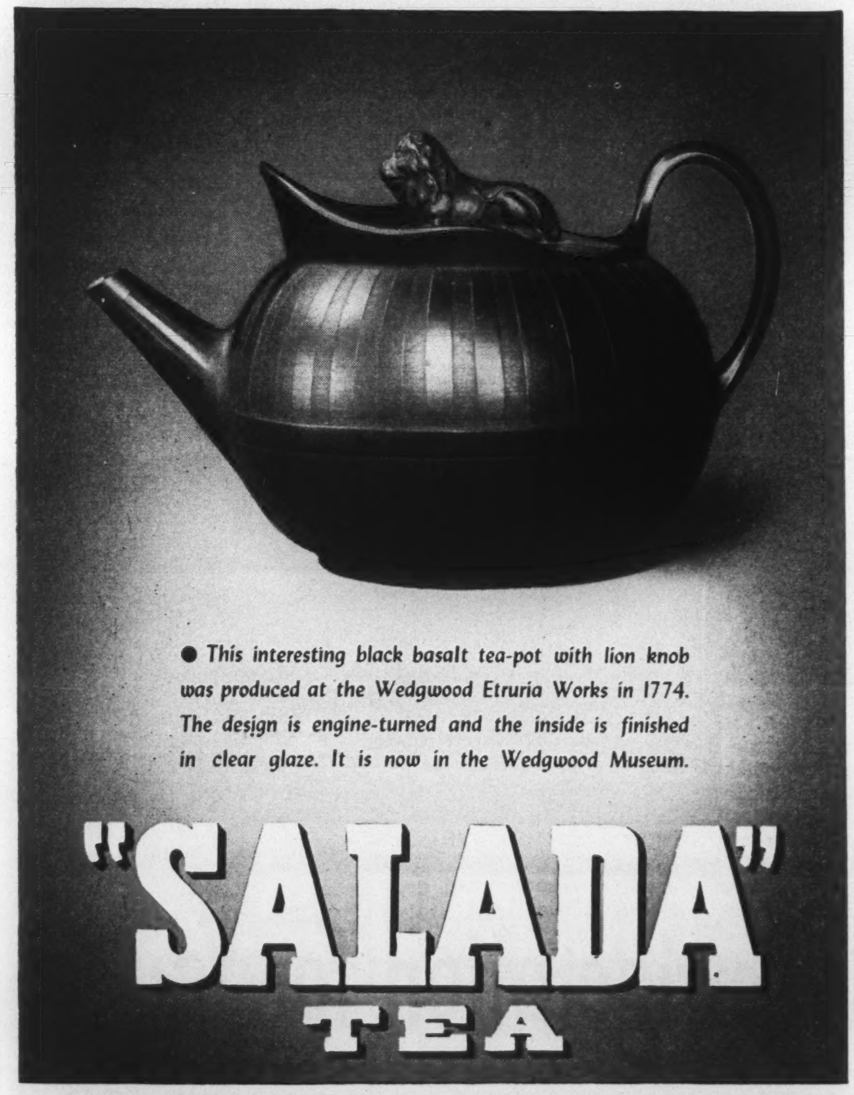
IF YOU want to understand the sort of burden the heavy death duties in this country can inflict on a business, there could hardly be a better example than that of W. H. Smith & Son. For 157 years this now immense organization has been distributing books and newspapers, chiefly at railway bookstalls, though it also has shops in every centre of any importance. During all that time the firm has remained a purely family concern. Five generations of the family of Smith have directed its activities, have built it up, and have kept their huge fortune invested in it.

Now for the first time in its history the company is obliged to make a public issue of stock—no less than £6,000,000—in order to meet the death duties on the estate of Viscount Hambleden, the head of the firm, who died over a year ago. True to the family tradition, the greatest part of his estate, estimated at about £8,000,000, was invested in the business. The Treasury will take as its share about three quarters of it.

I am not asking the reader to weep with me over the sufferings of the very rich, but this seems a crushing burden to put on any business. It is really a form of capital levy and a very crippling one. There is no reason why the Smith business should not have to meet it as well as any other, no reason indeed to doubt that it will manage to stagger along under the load. It is a very wealthy and powerful organization. But, as I said before, if you want to get an idea of how the death duties work, this is a striking instance. The issue of shares is probably the largest ever made for the sole purpose of meeting this tax.

Retiring—At 95

THAT eminent and reverend gentleman, Dr. John Scott Lidgett, is about to retire from the Wardenship of the Bermondsey Settlement, which he helped to establish nearly 60 years


● This interesting black basalt tea-pot with lion knob was produced at the Wedgwood Etruria Works in 1774. The design is engine-turned and the inside is finished in clear glaze. It is now in the Wedgwood Museum.

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BRAIN-TEASER

Laboring Under Allusions

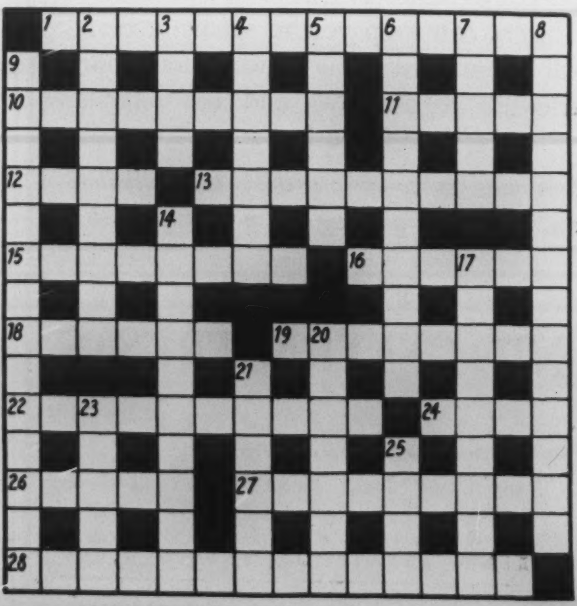
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Dumb creatures, played with and eaten. (6, 8)
10. Is a Newfoundlander now a far one to us? (9)
11. Part of a holy man's estate. (5)
12. Wood in which Kate wandered. (4)
13. He sits in the sun with ale, indulging his appetite, no doubt. (10)
15. Adjust time, yet always behind time in the end. (8)
16. Half the riff-raff back at duty. (6)
18. Finances have dwindled a little since he bought the ring. (6)
19. To Wordsworth these sweet days "were as long as twenty days are now." (8)
22. It's half earth. (10)
24. Is is. (4)
26. Life size, according to Lewis Carroll. (5)
27. Try boiling it now in a teapot for a change. (3, 6)
28. Does he snap the whip, the little fellow? (7-7)

DOWN

2. Lost again? Return! (and cure it). (9)
3. Think up a reward. (4)
4. Behold! Little gentlemen somersaulting. (7)
5. Superlative mis-steak for one who likes his well done. (6)
6. Able to fight? That can be disputed. (10)
7. This one's on we! Ho-hum! (5)
8. It comes from being too hot-headed. (5, 2, 3, 4)
9. A, L or W is, legally speaking. (6, 2, 3, 3)
14. Little ones have gone astray in the Whiffenpoof Song. (5, 5)
17. I rent a tie to go places. (9)
20. Sounds like a tough one for the victor. (4, 3)
21. Did her sin produce a starry eye? (6)
23. Keat's dame was without it. (5)
25. Did Winnie-the-Pooh come back with one at last? (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Incisors
5. Escape
9. Patience
10. Planet
11. Diatribe
12. Kisser
14. Stagnation
18. Under-cover
22. Incite
23. Eminence
24. Entrée
25. Envelope
26. Surest
27. Assayers

DOWN

1. Impede
2. Cat-nap
3. Shears
4. Rock bottom
6. Sullivan
7. Agnostic
8. Entering
13. Agreements
15. Business
16. Educator
17. Pritters
19. Angela
20 Undone
21. Recess

(73)

ago. He probably feels he might as well go while he is still full of energy, and has plenty of other interests in life. No good waiting until he is really old. Dr. Lidgett is only 95.

No, I am not making a feeble joke. I say that this is how Dr. Lidgett probably feels; and I have no doubt that he does. Not so very long ago a young painter, who had been doing his portrait, said he hoped to have the honor of doing another of him on his 100th birthday.

"I don't see why not," said Dr. Lidgett, "you seem quite young and strong for your age."

They say clergymen are members of a very long-lived profession — clergymen and artists, oddly enough. But not many clergymen can have lived so long and active and nobly devoted a life as Dr. Lidgett. And that he hasn't lived it all yet—not by a good many happy years—is the universal hope.

The Five-Shilling Limit

IN London restaurants, as in restaurants all over the country, there is a five-shilling limit on the price of a meal. Not much profit in that, if you consider the increased cost of everything that enters into the business of providing lunches and dinners — especially the enormously increased wages. At that rate, most of the better-class restaurants would long ago have gone into liquidation. But it is a poor-spirited and unenterprising restaurateur who cannot think of some way of jacking up the price.

In the House of Commons the other day a Member, appealing for the abolition of the five-shilling limit, said that the restriction was merely a bad joke, and that a meal could easily be made to cost £2—not counting drinks, that is. A dash of maraschino, for instance, on the strawberries, 6 shillings, flowers, house-charges, service-charges, and fantastic charges for every little extra.

This doesn't mean that the restaurant-keeper is robbing his clients. That wouldn't pay either. It merely means that, if they want the sort of meal that costs £2, they can get it—with a certain amount of wangling. If they want the sort that costs 5 shillings, they can get that too, but somewhere else, and it won't be the same kind of meal. How could it?

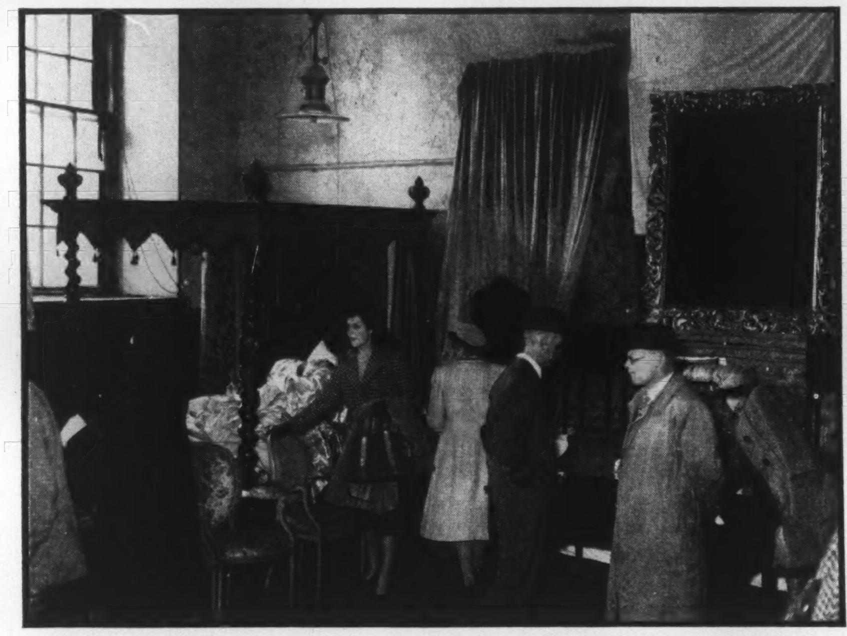
The Ministry of Food turned down hard the appeal for the abolition of the five shilling limit. Dr. Summerskill said the government could not consider loosening the belt for a privileged section of the community, as it would be grossly unjust to the majority. Hurrah for principle! But I should like to see a member of the vast underprivileged — or Dr. Edith Summerskill herself, for that matter —drop into the Ritz or Claridge's and try to get a 5 shilling meal. The waiter's expression alone would be well worth the house-charge.

Schoolboy Golfers

ELDERLY golfers like myself, who have never been any good and never will be, must have read with feelings of acute depression the accounts of the Boys' Championship at St. Andrew's, and of schoolboys of 15 and 16 going around that historic course in level "fours" or thereabout. Makes the game—our game, at any rate—seem rather absurd, doesn't it? Except, of course, as a quiet and more or less amiable way of getting a bit of exercise on fine afternoons.

These lads are too good. They are probably better, in fact, than they will be later on when they have grown up and have other things to worry about. They are certainly better than they will be if they stick to golf and find themselves some day members of the British Walker Cup team.

If only our fellows at Winged Foot could have played as well as—but what's the good of talking about that? You can't always be 16 and play golf with a fine, careless confidence, as if there weren't an American in the world.



Glamis Castle, childhood home of H.M. the Queen, was the scene of a recent auction. Part of the castle is being closed and surplus furnishings, including such valuable antiques as the bed shown, were sold.

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More About the Soup-Tureen

By J. E. MIDDLETON

RECENTLY on this Page I discussed the past and present of Aunt Jane's soup-tureen (with ladle) and expressed some concern about its future. I doubted if it would feel at home at the Club; someone would want to use it as a punch-bowl and might put Rum in it. That would shock the spirit of Aunt Jane. I doubted also if it would be useful in a near-by United Church; soup not being usual as an ecclesiastical refreshment.

Old Subscriber has come to the rescue. She is willing to ease my embarrassment by taking over the massy heirloom; displaying it on the sideboard. Then at Thanksgiving and Christmas, ladling hot soup out of it to children and grandchildren in festival assembled. Then, finally, willing it to her daughter who is married to a Western rancher and has a full dinner-table every day, and twice as full on Sundays.

Two serious questions arise. (1) Is the Old Subscriber worthy of the tureen? (2) Is the tureen worthy of the Old Subscriber?

As they say in Parliament (where brevity is discouraged) "To Question Number One the answer is in the affirmative."

Any elderly lady who can continue a solemn "spoof" for three pages of cursive and elegant handwriting has a lively humor, similar to Aunt Jane's. On the fourth page she avers, still solemnly, that she likes everything I write. Is this a mere continuation of the "spoof?" Who can tell? Irony, which is always good fun for the ironist, is *so* difficult for the reader.

She knows perfectly that if I take the whole letter seriously—as I would like to take the last sentence—she would be classing herself as a mendicant, suing *in forma pauperis.* And that would be absurd, considering the ultra-exclusive residential neighborhood wherein she resides and the civilized grace of her handwriting. So, considering her as "a jolly sort," a lady of gaiety and charm, I would be inclined to ship the tureen to her at once, and prepaid, but for Question Number Two; would it be worthy?

Here an element of doubt intrudes. Perhaps in my original description of the tureen I took the writer's liberty of stretching things a bit in order to make an effect. If the heirloom were in solid Georgian silver, with a hall-mark, it would be worthy. Even if the Sheffield plate were in pristine beauty it would still be worthy, but I have to confess that there are patches, slight, but not to be denied, where the plating has worn thin. Also small bits of the elegant chasing don't quite "come-up" when the silver-polish has been applied, as directed, and then rubbed heartily with a dry woollen cloth.

Even so, it is a good tureen and I'm fond of it. But I think of Dr. Johnson's comment when returning from an intimate dinner at a friend's house. "Yes; it was a good enough dinner, but no dinner to *ask* a man to."

Another factor has suddenly intruded. Since I have taken to writing about the tureen a new affection for it has been welling-up. I find it more deeply encrusted with memories than I had thought. Aunt Jane was tops in my calendar for a good many years, and now her lordly gift shines with a strange afterglow of her personality. So I have resolved, after much cogitation, that "it ain't goin' no place" but the top shelf of the right-hand cupboard in our kitchen.

A Page From A Sailor's Diary

By HELEN LAWRENCE

MY SON and I were discussing the merits of specializing: even generosity sometimes assumes an almost high pressure salesmanship.

Being the week before Christmas, perhaps student funds had been arranged to a nicety—and the Sweet Young Thing on the telephone had just told him with great enthusiasm that the group (of which he was no longer a member) were giving two dollars each for a Christmas present for Mr. A—something handsome. "How differently one can feel," he said, "the circumstances make all the difference, don't they? For instance, the auction sale." And then he told me. . . .

It was June the 21st, 1944. On His Majesty's Canadian ship the corvette *Camrose*, the time was 1050 hours, and at this nearly eleven o'clock in the morning the men were busy with their morning chores. Able Seaman Bill Davis, anti-aircraft gunner, was at work in the gunners' stores when one of those tragic accidents occurred and this young seaman was fatally wounded. They were in the radar mess when they heard the shot and saw the commotion.

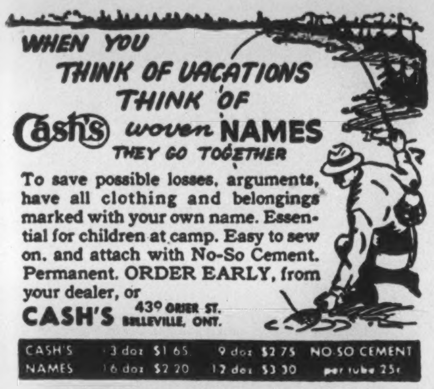
Later from the wardroom and the coxswain comes the order to clear the lower decks for an auction sale of the late seaman's gear. The quartermaster is blowing his boatswain's pipe—the pitiful gear is brought up and Gunnery Officer Lieutenant Foster explains to the men that the next-of-kin being a sister, they will not send the gear home but will send her the proceeds of the auction.

Now the pay which is placed each month in some of the seamen's hats, after deductions of various kinds is not more than seven pounds, and there is still nine days to go. The seamen had all received the same issue of sailors' comforts and A/B Davies had been in the service for three or four years—there were no fancy pieces!

The men gather aft to take their part in this spontaneous, affectionate gesture—officers, petty officers, stokers, wireless operators, cooks, able seamen and ordinary seamen. The boatswain's pipe stops and the auction commences. THE SEAMAN'S BOOTS. The bidding starts with two bob five bob, up and up it goes till it reaches two pounds. His hat (how well they remembered him jauntily off on leave—something terrific about a hat!) Up goes the spiral of bids to the three or four pound limit! And so the bidding goes: his great coat, his oilskins, his mitts and scarves and sweaters, his socks which needed mending—on and up went the bidding till nothing more remained. From the ninety-five men the grand total of one hundred pounds was announced.

It was different from most auction sales; there were no spoils to be shown—the grey and wrinkled sea received them all.

Somehow I found I could no longer see to count my stitches.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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 27, 1949 *Michael Young, Asst. Financial Editor*

The St. Lawrence Seaway Project Is Vital To Canada's Progress

By L. J. ROGERS

Completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway project must today be ranked with the solution of our U.S. dollar problem as a basic prerequisite for continued national prosperity in the next ten years—and after. The power shortages in central Canada, the discovery of iron ore in Labrador, the oil developments in western Canada, and Canada's U.S. dollar problem have all changed the status of the Seaway project. Ten years ago the project was regarded as a big step in the development of the North American economy. Now, as far as Canada is concerned, it is a "must". Below, L. J. Rogers sets out the results of intensive research of the whole problem. He concludes that if the Americans won't join us in the undertaking, we will have to do it ourselves—it's that important.

SEVERAL generations of Canadians have become used to thinking of the St. Lawrence Seaway project as a sort of vast, vague dream of the future, something like the brotherhood of man, which most agree might be, in general, a good thing, but which few honestly expect to see come to pass in their lifetime. Sometime during the past year or so, without any official ceremony of any kind, the Seaway projects's position, for Canada, has changed very greatly. From being a desirable possibility of the distant future, the Seaway project has become almost a dire necessity to Canada's growth in the decade that starts next New Year's Day.

Experts consulted by the writer in a survey this month for SATURDAY NIGHT agree that completion of the Seaway project today must be ranked with the solution of our U.S. dollar problem as a basic prerequisite for continued national prosperity in the next ten years, and after. (The Seaway project, as will be shown below, can do much to solve the dollar problem.)

Even those groups in Canada who opposed strongly the Seaway in past years as endangering their own long-range interests have now dropped their opposition, so clear is the necessity of the project to our national economy as a whole. There is now no opposition to the Seaway from any important quarter, according to those closest to the scene. So important does the Seaway project now seem, that some experts have already abandoned one of the original premises of the Seaway idea—that Canada and the United States must share the cost of the billion-dollar development—and now believe that our need for the Seaway is so urgent that we should start planning to push it through as an all-Canadian venture.

What has happened to change the status of the Seaway project after all these years? New factors in the situation are four in number.

1. Central Canada power shortages.
2. Labrador iron ore.
3. Western Canada oil.
4. Canada's U.S. dollar shortage and trade imbalance.

Biggest single factor seems to have been the tremendous increase, year by year, in power consumption in Ontario and Quebec since the war, and the indication that this yearly increase will continue for an indefinite time to come.

Last Source

The St. Lawrence is the last big, undeveloped source of power within economic distance of southern Ontario and southern Quebec—the "heartland" where two-thirds of Canada's national production now originates. Unless the St. Lawrence is developed in time to supply the large quantities of power which central Canada will be needing very soon, the reason for the existence of industry in this region, cheap electric power, will no longer exist, and industrial expansion in Ontario and Quebec will then cease.

If this sounds like an overly-pessimistic view of things, the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission can provide some facts and figures to back it up. At the end of the war, in October, 1945, Hydro distributed about 2.1 million horsepower in its Southern Ontario system—of which about 1.1 million horsepower was made in Hydro's own plants, and the remaining 1 million horsepower was purchased from Quebec sources.

By the time the great building program is completed, at the end of 1952, Hydro estimates that it will be able to distribute 3.5 million horsepower in Southern Ontario. By that time Hydro will be able to make about 2.5 million horsepower in its own plants, and will still rely on Quebec for about 1 million horsepower. Then, however, Hydro estimates that the load will have increased to about 3,350,000 horsepower, which will mean that the margin between demand and supply will only be 150,000 horsepower.

If demand continues to increase after 1952 at the average yearly rate estimated for the period 1949 to 1952, of about 140,000 horsepower a year, Hydro will be back in trouble again little more than one year after the end of her great expansion program. By early 1954, judging by estimates which have so far proved accurate, demand will once again equal capacity and Hydro will either have to have new sources of power coming into production, or re-impose some kind of rationing at peak periods.

If power from water is not available, Hydro plans to use steam plants which it will have in operation at Toronto and Windsor. It is not expected that rates will be seriously affected in the beginning.

Growing Demand

What about Quebec power—won't Hydro be able to meet its needs after '52 from the great water-power resources of the neighboring province? Power authorities say no to this question—they predict that Quebec will never again allow her power to be sold outside the province on long-term contracts. For one thing, demand for power is growing even faster in Quebec than it is in Ontario—for another, the Quebec government does not intend to let other provinces use cheap Quebec power to lure industries within their boundaries, when those industries might otherwise end up in Quebec.

By 1952, then, southern Ontario will have just two alternative solutions to the problem of where to get more hydro power—the International Rapids on the St. Lawrence, and a re-development of the Niagara site.

Re-developing Niagara, by moving the Falls plants down below Queenston to employ the full head of water between Lakes Erie and Ontario, will add between 360,000 and 500,000 more horsepower to Hydro's output. This will cost an estimated $200 millions, and will keep supply ahead of demand for, at best, another three or four years after 1952.

Development of the International Rapids, as envisaged in the joint plan put forward by the Ontario Hydro and the New York State Power Authority, will cost each participant about $230 millions, and give to each 1,100-000 horsepower. This big chunk of power, coming from a power house about 250 air miles from Toronto, would go a long way towards solving the power problems of southern Ontario in the fifties. If Ontario doesn't get this supply, high-cost power from steam plants, the only remaining alternative, would be slowing down the province's growth by well before the end of the fifties.

Quebec, not faced with as acute a power problem as Ontario, also sees the St. Lawrence as her last big power source close to her population centres. Development of the St. Lawrence for Seaway purposes would mean an additional 2.2 million horsepower of hydro energy for Quebec.

From the Soulanges section where two plants now draw around one million horsepower, the Seaway's coming will make possible development of as much power again by clearing the way for Beauharnois to reach its ultimate 2 million horsepower capacity. In the Lachine section, the Seaway development as envisaged by a Federal Board of Engineers report of October, 1948, will mean 1.2 million horsepower right on Montreal's harbor front, at a cost of $214 million.

New Developments

Importance of the other new factors in the Seaway equation today can be more briefly stated. Development of the huge new Labrador-Quebec iron ore deposits appears to depend, in the end, almost entirely on whether or not the Seaway goes through. A spokesman for the largest of the companies in the new iron-ore field put it this way recently, "If the Seaway goes through, we hope to sell from ten to twenty million tons a year, to steelmakers in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Without the Seaway we will not be able to compete with Minnesota ores in this market—and our markets would then have to be found along the Atlantic coast or across the ocean—where we foresee a market, at the start, of around three million tons."

Some observers believe that, unless the Labrador ore can reach its logical market in the midwest by the Seaway, it will not be thought practical to build the railway and open up the deposits, merely to enter the limited and more competitive Atlantic ore market.

Western oil production, according to a recent Dominion Bureau of Statistics forecast, will reach 300,000 barrels a day, equal to our national consumption, by 1951. Unless the Seaway makes it possible for this oil to get from the Great Lakes to Canada's present refining centre at Montreal and beyond, more than one-third of the Canadian market will be closed to western Canadian oil.

The Seaway is likewise necessary to let Canadian oil get into world exports markets across the Atlantic. If the United States continues her opposition to allowing oil imports, and the Seaway is not built, potential value of Canada's western oil output might be slashed by one-third or more from 1951 on.

Importance of the Seaway in meeting the U.S. dollar shortage shows up clearly enough on these two items. Iron ore can net us from thirty to sixty million U.S. dollars, western oil an additional $100 milions, if we have the Seaway. Less directly, the Seaway would help our dollar shortage by enabling imports from sterling-bloc countries to reach markets around the Great Lakes more cheaply, thus letting those countries earn more U.S. and Canadian dollars with which to buy from us.

U.S. coal is one of our largest single imports, averaging around $150 millions in postwar years. The Seaway might enable coal from Nova Scotia, or from Britain, to displace a considerable part of this U.S. dollar import.

The Seaway would help our exchange position in still another way, by allowing our exports to reach world markets at lower cost. Farm, forest and factory products from Canada can earn more dollars in the competitive fifties if they can reach seaboard at the Head of the Lakes, instead of at Montreal or New York.

These then are the factors which

(*Continued on page* 34)

MUCH HOPED FOR St. Lawrence hydro project. This model shows the main dam across the Long Sault rapids. If the project is approved, it will mean the development of a much-needed 2,200,000 horsepower.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Effects Of Revaluation

By P. M. RICHARDS

BY the time this is read it may have happened. But last week when this was written, the British government was still asserting it did not intend to devalue the pound—now. Of course it would naturally deny such an intention up to the very minute of doing it, since otherwise there would be a flight from the pound and external buying from the sterling area would come to a dead stop. Maybe the denial is truthful and Britain will manage to avoid devaluation for an indefinite time to come. Maybe Britain will get enough help from the promised easing of North American tariffs and import restrictions to be able to hold back sterling devaluation as a resource for possible future need.

But we may suppose that it will come before long. Partly because the recent spotlighting of the British crisis has made the trading world distrustful of the pound's present official value and thereby disinclined to do business on that basis. And partly because it is obviously a fact—no matter what the British government may say—that the pound really is over-valued at $4.03, since it can be bought well below that figure in New York and in Europe. A reduction to around $3.20 is commonly expected.

Such a development would mean much to Canadian trade. For some indefinite time to come--probably several months at least--until British costs and prices rose to reflect the change, devaluation of the pound would sharply stimulate the volume of our imports from the sterling area because the purchasing power of our dollars would rise correspondingly. Some sizeable increase in our imports from the sterling area would almost certainly be very good for us from the overall viewpoint (even though those imports might displace some Canadian production), because the sterling countries would thereby be provided with the means of buying more from us—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Sterling Imports Down

As everyone knows now, we Canadians have a U.S. dollar-shortage problem too, much like Britain's though slightly less intractable. Notwithstanding our need to conserve our supply of essential U.S. dollars, we are now obtaining 72 per cent of our total imports from the United States, comparing with a pre-war proportion of 64 per cent; this contrasts with 18 per cent of our imports obtained from the sterling area in the first half of 1949, against 27 per cent before the war.

Viewed from one angle, increasing our takings from the sterling countries might be expected to lead to their buying more of our manufactured goods such as automobiles and tires, electrical appliances, machinery and farm implements; our overseas sales of these goods have been declining, and it is business we urgently need to keep our war-enlarged manufacturing capacity employed.

But from another angle, devaluation of the pound would make British goods cheaper in the other sterling area countries and increase Britain's ability to compete successfully with us in those markets. So long, that is, as the price advantage afforded by devaluation persisted. This would be only a matter of time; British prices would tend to rise and other countries would probably devalue their currencies too.

Where Does That Leave Us?

Where does that leave Canada? With more competition for our own and for other markets, it is certain. But whatever the immediate effect of one country's devaluation on the trade of another, this consideration surely has weight: that if over-valued currencies are brought down to levels approximately their real worth, the over-all effects on international trade must surely be good. At the recent annual meetings in Washington of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the heads of both organizations strongly recommended that European countries should devalue their currencies as a necessary step towards economic recovery. Camille Gutt, Belgian head of the I.M.F., urged that those responsible should not permit themselves to be borne down by the technical complications of devaluation and lose sight of the larger issues at stake; "to allow the present disorder in this field to spread—or even to remain—would be likely to cause an aggravation of existing uncertainties."

It is being urged in some quarters that the time has come to abandon exchange controls generally and let each national currency find its proper trade level. If this were done, we might see a period of seeming chaos in exchanges and increased difficulty in trading, and no doubt of greater hardship for some of the nations concerned, but beyond this, it is suggested, there would be the clear prospect of exchange stability and restored confidence in trade, based on the doing of business at actual market values.

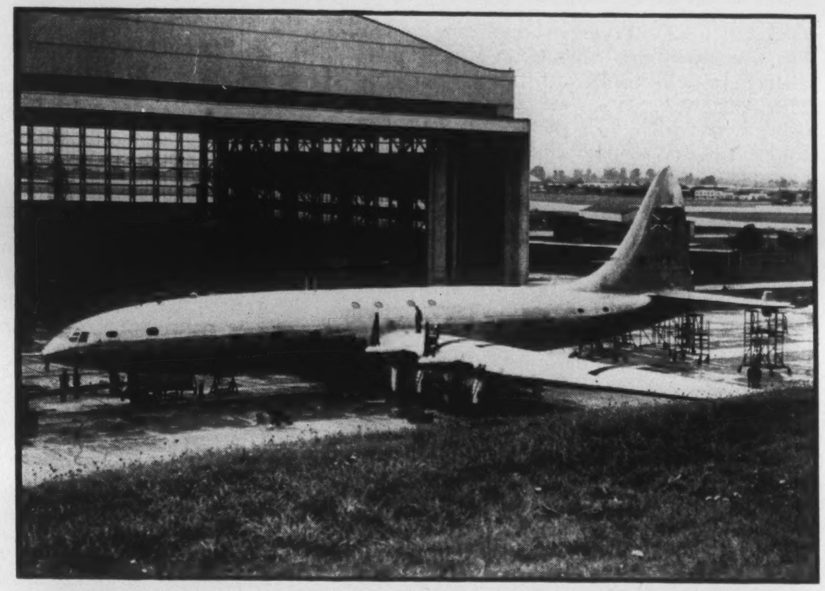
The argument has some appeal, when applied to others. But Canada itself could scarcely afford to drop exchange control now. And individually, every other nation says the same.

British Aircraft Industry Shows Big Developments

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The attention of the aircraft industry has recently been centered on two British developments. They are the jet propelled airliner "Comet", and the 130 ton "Brabazon". In their different ways, each of these new planes represents a revolution in flying. Writing from London, John Marston discusses these and other developments which were shown at the Farnborough air show this September.



AIR GIANT prepares for trials. This is the 130 ton Bristol "Brabazon." The £3,000,000 gleaming cigar-shaped machine, which is Britain's biggest landplane, is shown above as it was prepared for its first flight.

London.

THIS has certainly been a momentous year for the British aircraft industry, which has shown some of its prize achievements at Farnborough this September in what can be legitimately claimed as the world's most impressive air show. Preceding it were the first flights of the de Havilland "Comet", the only jet-engined airliner in existence, and of the gigantic "Brabazon I", nicknamed "the flying village", because it—or rather its successors—will carry a hundred passengers in comfort, besides the crew.

Attention has naturally been focussed on these two machines, both, in their different ways, representing a revolution in flying. There is no question about the significance of the "Comet", but few people really believe that the 130-ton "Brabazon" can ever justify the £12 million spent on it so far—a half on research and construction of the plane itself, a half on the special runways and hangars which its immense size demands.

The "Comet" represents speedy and economical air-travel at its best: its cruising speed is 500 miles an hour over long distances, its capacity 36 passengers. It is designed to do the London to New York flight in 6 hours. Although fuel consumption is heavy and the expense will be high even on the low-grade fuel applicable to jets, it will still be manageable because flying time is so short.

Brabazon

The "Brabazon", on the other hand, is at present equipped with the traditional petrol engine, and it would be a hopelessly uneconomic proposition for regular work so powered. But this plane, and the even larger "Princess", will eventually be powered by turbine propellers (jet propulsion applied mainly by propeller)—assuming that any airline wants machines so large.

The turbine propeller ("turboprop") engines are another important development in propulsion for which Britain is mainly responsible. Speeds are lower, but so is fuel consumption. The Vickers "Viscount", already on display last year, can claim to be the first airliner in the world powered by this means.

Britain, one may think, is all ready to wrest from America the world leadership of civil aviation. The U.S. airlines have not disguised their anxiety that such strong competition should be threatening from a country with an engineering tradition such as Britain's. The U.S. aircraft-manufacting industry is even more concerned, because the airlines have lost no time in inquiring about orders, particularly for the "Comet".

But thoughtful people in the aviation business in Britain are not complacent. America, it is true, is at a disadvantage in concentrating on warplanes. Britain also makes warplanes: particularly fighters, as it was on these that she concentrated during the war. They are of the most modern type—there is the new small jet bomber, for instance, which is claimed to be as manoeuvrable as a combat plane; but it is said that Britain has no lead over America in this field. Hopes lie in civil aviation; but in this field, also, Britain's ascendency is by no means assured.

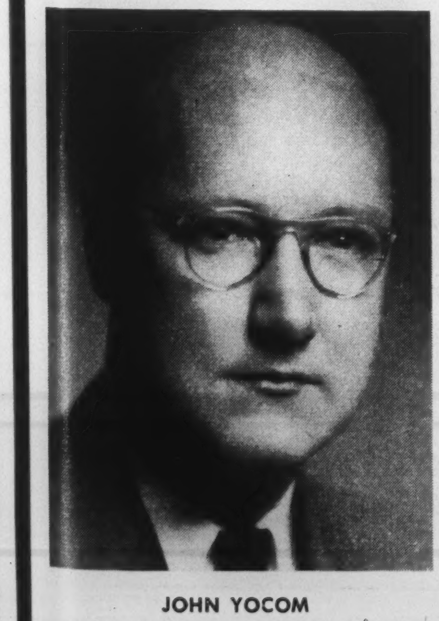
U.S. Bombers

The "division of labor" whereby the American industry concentrated on bombers during the war has undoubtedly been a factor in America's great postwar lead in civil aviation, since many of the developments in the bomber were applicable to passenger aircraft, and much of the equipment could be used equally well for either. British experts are well aware that the American technicians, with the great resources at their disposal, can stride forward rapidly if the supremacy of American aircraft is seriously threatened. Doubtless, the new "Super-Fortress", bigger than the "Brabazon", could be adapted for civil use if required; but it is the general belief that the "Comet" and other small fast liners are a much more significant development than the giants, and it is presumably on straight jet planes that the Americans will now concentrate.

The Americans, it seems, had not estimated that jet airliners would be in operation within ten years, and they have a lot of leeway to make up. But it would be a profound mistake to imagine that Britain would meantime supply her latest machines to the airlines all over the world which at present use American planes, or would be able quickly to equip her own airlines with the latest types and take much of the traffic from competitors.

It would be a mistake, indeed, to assume that we should see any practical change at all from these new developments within the next few years. There will be no big change, according to the present schedule, until 1953, for the "Comet", "Brabazon", "Princess", and other new planes, have to undergo exhaustive route tests, and probably modifications, before they can be delivered for operation, in 1952. Many more years will be needed before the makers can deliver them to the airlines in quantity.

In the meantime, every assistance ought to be forthcoming from the British government, and from the British nationalized airlines.



JOHN YOCOM

author and journalist, whose appointment as Managing Editor is announced by SATURDAY NIGHT. Mr. Yocom joined the staff of this publication after R.C.A.F. discharge in 1945 and has been Assistant Managing Editor since May, 1947. He has spent the last six months directing research to set the new pattern for SATURDAY NIGHT. Herbert McManus, with an extensive and brilliant journalistic background, becomes Assistant Managing Editor. Other appointments to the Editorial roster of 40 top-ranking journalists, who on October 7 will make publishing history in bringing SATURDAY NIGHT into a new and vital place in Canadian life, include as Assistant Editors: Gordon McCaffrey, Margaret Ness, Michael Young, Kenneth G. Roberts and Melwyn Breen, each of whom enjoys a fine record in scholarship and journalism.

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MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

BUSINESS BRIEFS

CANADA Packers Ltd. reports sales for the year ended March 30, 1949, as $314,918,888. This is a new record for the company, and shows a startling increase over the value of sales in the last prewar year which were $77,225,732.

Net profit after all charges is given as $2,807,237 — over twice the figure for the last prewar year.

PRODUCTION at Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, in the second half of August reached an average of 522 passenger cars and trucks daily, the highest daily average for any corresponding period in 1949.

PURCHASE of Ainsley's five retail stores in Kitchener, Brantford, Hamilton, Woodstock and Stratford, Ont., by Belgium Glove & Hosiery (Eastern) Ltd., has been announced. The stores will continue to operate under the Ainsley name for the time being, but eventually will be identified as Belgium stores.

UNITED Distillers of Canada Ltd. show consolidated earned surplus as at December 31, 1948, as $16,150,747. Income from investments is given as $15,278; this does not include income from foreign subsidiaries. $651,449 was provided for taxes on income.

Appointments

ROBERT F. Chisholm of Gordon Mackay and Co., Ltd., has been appointed to the Board of Directors of R. L. Crain Ltd.

IMPERIAL Rattan Co., Ltd. announces the election of W. H. Hemphill and J. E. Amsbary, C.A. as directors of the company.

C. B. CLARK has been appointed Supervisor of Banking Arrangements by the Royal Bank of Canada. He succeeds J. L. Lawson who is retiring on October 1.

HARRY E. HOCKLEY has been appointed Manager of the Toronto Sales Office, Dominion Textiles, Ltd. He will be succeeded as assistant manager by Nicholas Nealson.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Steep Rock Shortly Will Produce All The Iron Canada Now Uses

By JOHN M. GRANT

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed by Steep Rock Iron Mines —1949 marks its tenth anniversary— for a major program of expanded production, which will progressively increase the output of high-grade iron ores to 4,000,000 tons annually. The project, already proceeding, ranks as one of the Dominion's largest and most important current industrial development programs. It involves an expenditure of over $8,000,000 and the opening of a second major mine on the company's property. The required financing has all been provided, D. M. Hogarth, president, reports, chiefly in the form of a $5,000,000 loan by the U.S. government agency, Export-Import Bank of Washington. The balance was secured, he states, by the sale of preference and common shares. Like the first mine, the second is located in the drained bed of Steep Rock Lake. While the operation of bringing the new one into full-scale open-pit production is being completed, production from the original "B" ore zone will be stabilized at approximately 1,200,000 tons annually, beginning with the present year. The second mine, scheduled to come into production gradually, should reach its stabilized output by 1954. The significance of the development is indicated by the statement in the annual report that, with the Steep Rock output of high-grade at its accelerated rate, the Canadian sections of the Lake Superior district, close to market, could fill the entire Canadian demand at its present level.

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The current objective at Steep Rock Iron Mines of 4,000,000 tons annually is referred to by President Hogarth in the annual report as an "initial program" and a longer-range one of 10,000,000 tons annually as contingent upon exploration results from the five or more favorable zones on the property on which development work still remains to be done. The Steep Rock deposits are deep-seated. The formal ore reserves of 71,000,000 tons are stated to occur in the upper sections of two zones only, (the mine now in production and the second in preparation for production). The ultimate ore potential is given as several hundred million tons. Since the Steep Rock ores are premium-price, direct shipping ores in continuous demand by the U.S. steel industry and therefore largely sold for U.S. dollars, the report also summarizes the present iron ore outlook of that industry. The position of Steep Rock in the North American economy is a vital one, the report points out, and high-grade supplies strategically-located as are the Canadian reserves at Steep Rock, hold both a marketing and a price advantage.

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Steep Rock Iron Mines, in 1948 followed a policy of restricted mining, it is stated, concentrating on stripping and waste rock removal in preparation for expansion and long-term continuity of operation. Shipments, totalling 686,091 tons, produced gross income of $4,815,590 and net of $2,922,237 after deducting transportation charges. Operating profits of $812,496 were 2.4 times interest requirements, but after interest on funded debt, depreciation and write-off of 15 cents per ton for pre-production expenditures, a net loss of $140,738 is reported. With production now running at the 1,200,000-ton rate, net profits for 1949, after all charges and write-offs, are estimated at approximately $1,500,000, equivalent to 20 cents per share on the outstanding common stock. Analyzing Steep Rock's financial outlook, President Hogarth forecasts earnings sufficient to retire all funded debt by the end of 1955 without affecting the company's plans for strengthening its working capital position, consideration of dividends and further development.

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As an interesting sidelight on Steep Rock Iron Mine's influence on the Canadian economy, the annual report describes the growth of the now-flourishing community dependent upon it. Atikokan has grown from a small railroad servicing point to a town of 2,000 population, and is now actively organizing to provide public utilities and community services to provide for the 5,000 residents it expects to have when Steep Rock's annual output has reached the 4,000,000 ton figure.

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This year, Steep Rock Iron Mines marks the tenth anniversary of the organization of the company, having started as a project which was considered to be wholly visionary, but now in the position of being shortly able to produce each year as much iron ore as the Dominion of Canada presently uses. The history of what is now the Steep Rock range dates back however, to 1882 when iron ore indications were found in the area. Diamond drilling at the start of the century found nothing. But in 1930, Julian Cross, of Port Arthur, became convinced that the ore lay under the lake. It was years before he found others who shared his belief and enthusiasm, and not until he succeeded in interesting D. M. Hogarth, and the late Joseph Errington, the the faith and financing required even to investigate the possibilities were provided. Winter drilling from the ice of the lake in 1938 resulted in the first discovery of high-grade iron ore, stretching for nearly a mile. When Steep Rock Iron Mines was formed the following year, it faced a task of herculean proportions, unique in Canadian mining. To get into production, the water courses of the entire countryside had to be re-arranged and the lake covering the ore-bodies, removed. This was a financial problem of immense proportions as well as an en-

DIRECTOR

R. W. Keeley

Guaranty Trust Company of Canada announces the election of R. W. Keeley, prominent Industrialist, to the Board of Directors. Mr. Keeley is President and General Manager of Bendix-Eclipse of Canada Limited; President, Windsor Chamber of Commerce and Ontario Regional Director of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

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DIVIDEND NO. 251

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1949 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1949. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 9th September, 1949.

Guaranty Trust
Company of Canada
57th CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending September 30th, 1949, payable October 15th, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1949. By order of the Board.

J. WILSON BERRY
President & General Manager

gineering one. It was at this point that the Canadian-born Cleveland financier, Cyrus S. Eaton, with long experience in the iron and steel industries, took an active interest in the project and Steep Rock's development to the rank of a producer with direct influence on both the U.S. and Canadian economies, began.

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The news that MaIntyre Porcupine Mines has encountered ore well below the 6,000-foot level—the deepest so far in the camp—is of vital interest to the whole Porcupine camp, Canada's largest gold field. The ore was located at a depth of 6,425 feet, more than a thousand feet below any previous ore development. The ore showed a four-foot width in the crosscut from the shaft to the station, and the grade is said to be normal. The company last year completed an internal shaft, No. 12, to a depth of 7,025 feet. McIntyre development for years has been carried no lower than the 5,375-foot horizon, and this encountering of ore at such depth should dispel any lingering doubts as to the deep seatedness of the ore in the Porcupine area.

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A change in the development plans of Nisto Mines, at Black Lake, Lake Athabaska, Sask., has been necessitated due to the satisfactory results from surface work and diamond drilling. It originally had been planned to drive two adits into high ground, but it is now apparent that it will be necessary to carry out much more exploration and development work before sinking a shaft and driving tunnels. Surface work continues and is resulting in the opening up of numerous occurrences of high grade pitchblende. To carry out underground work during the winter, using air service exclusively, would cost $50,000 more than by using road transport, therefore it has been decided to suspend operations about mid-October for the winter. During the winter all data will be assembled and plans for future development made ready for the spring.

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A net profit for $808,220, equivalent to 23.98 cents per share, is reported by Falconbridge Nickel Mines for the first six month of the current year. Net earnings were $501,882, or 14.89 cents per share in the second quarter, as against $451,337, or nine cents a share in the first three months of the year. The six months earnings were almost double the comparable period of 1948, when net profit was $442,470, or 13.22 cents per share. Gross operating profit for the six months was $1,400,904, an increase of $514,686 over the first half of last year.

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Heva Gold Mines, with 24 claims in Joannes township, Quebec—one of the numerous underground operations forced to suspend work through lack of finances—has resumed exploration. A. C. Lee, consulting geologist, is making a geological survey of the area south of and adjacent to the shaft, and surface diamond drilling is to be carried out in the same area to follow up results of the survey as well as to check on earlier indications obtained by drilling from existing underground workings. A preliminary examination has shown that fires which have burned over the area have exposed many rock outcrops previously unknown and that some of these exposures show quartz and mineralization warranting thorough sampling.

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After close to 2½ years of marginal production, Consolidated Central Cadillac Mines, Cadillac township, Quebec, has been forced to suspend operations. The grade mined in recent months has dropped to such a low value that mining and milling operations could no longer be carried on without jeopardizing the assets. Although out of developed ore, all indications point to the occurrence of the same types of ore zones at depth. Unfortunately, the treasury lacked funds, and new finances were not available, to permit deepening the shaft and carrying out an aggressive development program.

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Consolidated Ansley Mines Ltd., which succeeds Ansley Gold Mines, has commenced a diamond drilling program on the newly-acquired group of 12 claims in Duprat township, Quebec. The new company has an authorized capitalization of 3,500,000 and the exchange basis is one new for three old. The ground acquired adjoins Quesabe Mines on the west. Earlier work traced the main Quesabe fault for a length of 1,200 feet in the southern part of the property, and a drill hole put down for assessment work cut the fault and showed gold values. No work was carried out last year on the company's property. As of December 31, 1948, Ansley had current assets of $153, with accounts payable and accrued expenses amounting to $171, and loan payable $4,500.

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

TOTAL labor income in Canada in June is estimated at $643,000,000, showing an increase of $24,000,000 over the preceding month, and $47,000,000 or eight per cent above June last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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Dollar sales of wholesalers were one per cent higher in July than in the corresponding month last year, but down eight per cent from the June volume.

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Sales of Canadian retail merchants were estimated at $664,000,000 in July, an increase of five per cent over the total of $630,000,000 for July last year. The seven-month total for this year was $4,213,000,000 as compared with $3,936,000,000 in the like period of 1948, a rise of seven per cent.

The advance in July was due mainly to motor vehicles, up 44 per cent.

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Output of central electric stations in Canada declined nine per cent in July as compared with the preceding month, but was two per cent above July last year. Total for the first seven months of this year increased four per cent over the similar period of 1948.

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Scheduled Canadian air carriers reported total revenues of $2,340,820 for March, a gain of 21.6 per cent or $415,959 over the corresponding month of 1948. Expenses continued to climb, from $2,200,343 to $2,677,299, or by $476,956, and the operating deficit was $336,479 compared with $275,482 a year earlier.

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Carloadings for the Labor Day week of September 10 declined to 73,526 cars from 85,027 for the preceding week and 76,929 in the same week last year. Loadings in the western division continued heavier than last year at 28,860 cars compared with 28,565, while in the eastern division the total fell from 48,364 to 44,666 cars.

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The index of dividend payments which is compiled by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Ltd., rose slightly to 213.2 in September as compared with 212.7 in August. Gold mining companies are not included in this index.

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Claims for unemployment insurance benefits in July numbered 49,586, down from the June total of 53,114, but up from last year's July figure of 38,790. Initial and renewal claims, representing largely new cases of unemployment recorded among insured persons, totalled 43,486 in July against 44,783 in June, and 30,487 in July, 1948.

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Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on September 8 amounted to 106,668,400 bushels compared with 86,418,200 on September 1 and 93,493,300 on the corresponding date last year.

Production of pig iron in Canada amounted to 194,300 tons in June as compared with 202,100 in the preceding month and 183,800 in the corresponding month last year. During the first six months of this year, 1,135,100 tons were produced as against 1,031,700 in the similar period last year.

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Commercial failures were more numerous in the first half of this year than in any similar period since 1941, but were fewer in number than in 1939. The total for the period was 500 as compared with 425 in the first half of 1948, and 717 in the first six months of 1939.

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Canada's population reached 13,545,000 at June 1 this year, an increase of 662,000 over a year earlier. This exceptional rise is the combined result of the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation and the continued high rate of natural increase and immigration.

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P2-48

Business Spirit in U.S. Rises

By RAYMOND L. HOADLEY

The recent big increase in U.S. budget expenditures has given business an effective shot-in-the-arm but means a sharp rise in the government deficit.

New York.

THE United States is experiencing the healthiest business recession it has ever known.

That is the concensus among business leaders who were greatly concerned over the trade outlook this fall as recently as two weeks ago. Such a pronounced reversal in sentiment was not caused by the optimistic reports and predictions on the state of business by Secretaries Sawyer and Snyder, cabinet heads of the Commerce and Treasury Departments. Businessmen have been prone to ignore such Pollyanna-ish statements as they did Herbert Hoover's glowing accounts of what lay "around the corner" in the early 1930's.

It was, rather, a momentous decision reached by the Truman Administration late in the spring that deserves the lion's share of credit for this change of sentiment. At that time the government adopted the policy of deficit spending in an all-out manner. Bankers realized then as businessmen do now that official Washington had become hell-bent on a spending program likely to reverse the deflationary trend and give the economy a new shot in the arm.

What has happened since then? Budget expenditures in the first two months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, have jumped nearly one billion dollars. The deficit in these first two months of fiscal 1950 amounted to $2,594 million, against $1,475 million a year ago. A little more than 84 per cent of the increase in the deficit is accounted for by greater expenditure and only a scant 16 per cent by diminished revenues. Thus, the government "waters and fertilizes the Treasury's blooming red flowers."

Here are the early results of the new inflationary needle. The production index of the Federal Reserve Board shot up six points from July to August, erasing a drop from 169 in June to 162 in July. Power output is ahead of a year ago; farmers' cash savings and bank deposits are at record levels. (Farmers have not increased their borrowing either.) Employment hit a 1949 peak in August, while unemployment dropped by 406,000 from the July figure of 4,095,000 which had been the highest since 1942. Inventory accumulation has decreased by twelve billion dollars since last January.

There's one thing, though, that still has Federal Reserve officials and bankers generally greatly disturbed. Commodity prices have dropped 20 per cent. But there has been only a 2 per cent decline in retail prices. That's too much of a lag.

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Seaway Is Vital

(*Continued from page* 30)

make the Seaway pretty much of a national necessity for this country. How close are we to getting the project started? On the Canadian side the pro-Seaway forces have never been stronger or more politically and economically potent. Unfortunately, the same claim can be made by the anti-Seaway forces in the United States. What was once the most likely way in which the Seaway would be built—a joint effort of the federal governments of both countries—now seems impossible of attainment in the foreseeable future.

—*Photo by Karsh*

ONTARIO HYDRO Chairman, Robert Saunders. Faint hopes Canada can do St. Lawrence job alone.

In spite of the fact that President Truman is a strong Seaway proponent, the modified Seaway agreement for which he sought Congressional approval soon after his re-election last November will likely not come before Congress before 1951 at the earliest.

The Senate committee which determines when such measures come up for consideration has four of five members who are openly anti-Seaway—and its chairman said last June that the Seaway measure won't come up "until 1951, or later"—meaning during the life of his committee. Makeup of this committee, appointed by the Democratic majority in the Senate, proves that Truman's party doesn't back the Seaway stand. And if this wasn't enough to kill the hopes of this measure, it should be remembered that an international treaty of this kind needs two-thirds approval from the Senate, even if it manages to get past the committee stage.

In the present Senate, the Seaway measure might have trouble getting one-third of the votes—so strong is the opposition from coal, railway, port and isolationist forces. The Truman-backed agreement, incidentally, resembles the 1941 Roosevelt-King agreement, except that it provides for tools to make the project self-sustaining. In each agreement the two nations were to split the full cost of the Seaway, with Canada credited with her $131 million Welland Canal outlay.

Second approach to the Seaway project which would have seen Ontario and New York combine to develop the power potential of the International Rapids section seems equally well-blocked. While the Canadian government appears willing to let Ontario's Hydro go ahead with this development, if there is no hope of an over-all approach in the meantime, the U.S. government seemingly takes a different attitude. The New York State Power Authority, which hoped to carry out the U.S. half of the International Rapids project, applied for a preliminary okay from the Federal Power Commission in October, 1948. So far the Commission hasn't been able to make up its mind—at least it has not yet issued a ruling on the application.

Observers believe that the same strong Democratic party forces which have tied up the Truman-sponsored Seaway measure in committee have been able to entangle the New York application in a similar mass of red tape. These forces apparently believe that if the power development is permitted, they might then be powerless to stop the Seaway—since the dam at Long Sault Island would create everything the Seaway would need for its 27-foot channel except a lock and a short approach canal.

The International Rapids area, as well, is the only portion of the Seaway terrain over which Uncle Sam has any territorial control.

All Canadian

The only remaining means by which the Seaway could be built is as an All-Canadian project. Little thought has been given to this idea in the past, since a joint development was both cheaper and more efficient.

The All-Canadian approach would involve by-passing fast water in the International Rapids section by two or three power-navigation canals of the kind used further down river at Beauharnois—instead of stretching a dam across the river. An All-Canadian project would cost Canada a billion dollars or more—instead of the $360 million under the Truman plan—an the power yield might not be as great. But a one billion dollar item wouldn't bulk too large on a budget that will be loaded with large, and much less urgent, public works schemes over the next five years.

And an All-Canadian project wouldn't need the approval of the U.S. Senate—since it would all be located on Canadian soil. It was a wise man who said "If the first automobile had required Senate approval, we would still be riding horses."

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Warning Against Doing Business With Unlicensed Companies

By GEORGE GILBERT

Although costly experience over a long period has abundantly proved that it pays to insure only with organizations that are regularly licensed in Canada and have deposits with the government here for the protection of Canadian policyholders, it is evident that unlicensed concerns are still operating in this country through the mails and unlicensed agents.

DESPITE the fact that it is unlawful to carry on insurance business in Canada without first obtaining a licence from the government to do so, a number of unlicensed concerns are manifestly still transacting business in this country through the mails. While no sympathy need be felt for the person who knows the chances he is taking in buying insurance from a company that is not licensed here and has no deposit with the government for the protection of Canadian policyholders, there is no doubt that the great bulk of the unlicensed insurance sold in the Dominion is purchased by people who do not know whether the concerns they are dealing with are licensed or not, or who do not realize that it makes any difference whether they are licensed or not.

These people read in advertisements in newspapers and magazines, or in circular letters received through the mails, or hear over the radio, of the wonderful policies to be obtained at extremely low rates, such as a penny a day, and take it for granted that the policies are good and that the concerns offering them are all right to do business with. Of course, as long as they have no claims to collect, they have nothing to worry about, but a rude awakening comes when they meet with an accident or illness, and they turn to the insurance policy for the promised indemnity, only to find that they have been leaning on a broken reed.

One Object Only

Usually they then discover that these concerns are not in business for the purpose of furnishing indemnity or paying claims but almost entirely for the purpose of collecting premiums from the bargain seekers, the gullible and the uninformed. Although they do pay small claims occasionally here and there, so that they can print a list of claims paid in their advertising literature, there are so many conditions and restrictions in their contracts that they can wriggle out of paying almost any claim, or can force the acceptance of any small amount they may feel like paying, because of the cost of taking action against them and the very problematical result of such action in the domicile of the foreign unlicensed insurer.

Until recently, unlicensed life, health and accident, fire and automobile insurance concerns have seen an easy and largely unhampered opportunity to gather in premiums without responsibility to anyone, as they operate without the customary legal reserves and deposits required of regularly licensed companies. It seems strange that although many people have been grievously disappointed when they tried to collect claims from these concerns, there still appears to be no dearth of credulous people who are attracted to them by the appeal of low rates, and who buy first and then discover the worthlessness of their purchase at the worst possible time—that is, when they have a loss and need the money to which they are entitled under the policy.

Concerns with head offices in Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Wisconsin, offer the lure of cheap insurance in very attractive terms to the people in other states and in the Canadian provinces. In reading their advertisements and circular letters, one only observes the velvet glove of broad coverage at very low rates.

Iron Hand Revealed

But the iron hand is revealed as soon as the premium payer becomes a claimant. That is, as soon as called upon to implement any of the wonderful promises contained in their literature, the mask comes off and the policyholder in his time of need usually finds that what he has been depending upon for insurance protection is virtually of no value at all.

It is true that persons who deal with unlicensed insurance concerns do not as a rule realize that the government insurance departments or the local courts are generally powerless to act in their behalf because of lack of jurisdiction, so that their only recourse is to take action against these concerns at their place of domicile, which is often impractical on account of the expense involved, and they are thus left practically at the mercy of the unlicensed organizations so far as getting their money is concerned.

Special warnings against two of these unlicensed concerns — the American Farmers Insurance Company and the Bankers National Insurance Company, both of Phoenix, Arizona — have recently been issued by the Ontario Superintendent of Insurance, who points out that representatives of these companies are known as "membership counsellors;" that material furnished them by the companies includes application forms for life and accident and sickness insurance; and that anyone using or attempting to use such forms in the sale of insurance would be contravening the law and so liable to prosecution.

Banned From Mails

These are two of the organizations against which orders have been issued prohibiting them the use of the Canadian mails. This has been partially effective in curbing their operations, but since these restrictions were imposed they have been using plain envelopes to get their forms and advertising material into Canada. Another ruse used by them is mentioned by the Superintendent—the setting up of numerous mailing addresses, some of which are outside the State of Arizona, without any indication that they are the address of an insurance company.

Other unlicensed insurance concerns which have been denied the use of the Canadian mails are: American Life and Accident Insurance Company, St. Louis, Missouri; American Travelers Association, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Associated Adjusters, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Burbank Mutual Life and Benefit Association, Los Angeles, California; Capital Mutual Benefit Association of Denver, Colorado; Pioneer Mutual Benefit Association, Phoenix, Arizona; Prudence Mutual Benefit Association, Jersey City, New Jersey.

All such unlicensed concerns are good ones to leave alone. In fact, before taking out insurance with any company or association about which any uncertainty exists as to whether it is regularly licensed here or not and whether it has a government deposit for the protection of Canadian policyholders, it is the part of wisdom to get information from the government insurance department or some other reliable source.

Costly experience over a long period has proved beyond peradventure that in buying insurance of any kind it pays to stick to organizations which are regularly licensed and maintain deposits for the protection of Canadian policyholders, as in that event all valid claims can be readily collected, through the local courts if necessary.

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Trade With Latin America Is Less Than Expected

By R. N. BEATTIE

During the war years, Canadians were very optimistic about the future of their trade with Latin America once peace returned. They have, however, been disappointed, for Canada has not done much more than hold her 1945 position, and the return of many European nations to world markets as sellers endangers this. Below, R. N. Beattie outlines the factors which have frustrated the expected postwar trade boom between Canada and Latin America.

CANADA is barely holding her position as an exporter to Latin America. Trade figures for the first five months of this year show that $48.4 millions, or just over 4 per cent of her total exports, found their way to the twenty customer nations south of Uncle Sam. Latin American purchases for the same period last year totalled $48.3 millions.

By comparison with the first five months of 1938 when exports amounted to only $7.7 millions, or about 2.4 per cent of the Canadian total, the position is improved, but not nearly enough to satisfy the hopes built up during the intervening decade.

The Royal Bank of Canada which operates fifty-seven branches in the West Indies and Central and South America holds a unique position among Canadian business enterprises interested in that area. It is well qualified to gauge the possibilities of expanding Canada's south-bound exports.

The contrast presented by the following excerpts from annual reports of that institution is significant. The first was published in January 1946. "While all countries in the world require goods Canada produces, it seems well to look particularly at a continent where many well-versed persons think Canada is not making the most of her opportunity — South America. The total value of imports to the South American republics in 1940 was one billion, 11½ million dollars. This indicates the extent of the market in general, and it is particularly interesting to take note of the fact that so many commodities required by these countries are products of Canada."

The second excerpt is from the bank's most recent annual report. "Latin America offers us no satisfactory solution of our trade problem at the moment."

Do Not Compete

The only obvious reasons why Latin American countries are desirable partners for reciprocal trade with Canada require little emphasis. Canada needs their petroleum, coffee, cotton, sugar and fruits, and they need the products of Canadian forests, mines and factories. With the exception of Argentina, they do not compete with Canada in world markets.

For more than half a century this country has had intimate commercial and financial contacts with them through Canadian banks, oil and mining companies, and importing and exporting firms. Thanks to the expansion of trade, consular, and diplomatic services and to the participation of Latin American countries in world affairs, the old tendency to identify Canada as one of the United States is dead or dying. Canada is apparently better known, better liked, and better equipped to trade in Latin America now than ever before.

On the other hand, the reasons why reciprocal trade has not flourished are perhaps less obvious and much more complicated. A senior executive of a large enterprise with important interests in Latin America sums them up something like this. Canadian exporters will fail to find the markets they desire there as long as they expect payment in drafts on New York. In varying degrees, all the southern republics are suffering from acute dollar shortages and have had to adopt the paraphernalia of exchange and trade controls which fetters international trade throughout the world.

Their purchasing power could be increased by further investments of private capital from the United States or Canada or by the extension of loans or credits by the governments of those countries. Failing these, the Latin American countries must have recourse to bilateral barter deals wherever they can be made.

The principal obstacles to an increase of private investment are the great difficulty of withdrawing profits made within Latin America to pay dividends outside (because of exchange restrictions), the political instability of some of the republics, the obstructionism of some labor unions, and the distrust of some of the social security programs already inaugurated in some states.

Then too, while Latin American governments would like to encourage the importation of capital, domestic political considerations make concessions to foreign corporations difficult and discriminatory labor and fiscal legislation easy. While Canadian firms are apparently not worried about being ousted by rising economic nationalism, there is, even in the cautiously worded reports of the banks, some evidence of irritation caused by such policies. Under these circumstances, expansion of private investment in Latin America seems unlikely to occur.

The possibility of governmental credits or some United Nations policy opening up trade channels also seems rather remote at present. A glance at the total export pattern will show that the Canadian government has some trade problems to solve which are much more vital than the one discussed here.

By comparison with 1948, Canadian exports for the first five months of this year to the United Kingdom and Europe show a decline of $63 millions. This was offset by increases of $43.7 millions to the United States and $34.6 millions to Commonwealth countries in Asia, mainly India and Pakistan. Nevertheless, the contraction of British and European markets will obviously deserve more attention than the remote possibility of expanding those in South America.

Tariff Reform Welcomed Even In United States

By RAYMOND L. HOADLEY

New York.

TARIFF aspects of the recent three-power monetary and financial discussions at Washington aroused considerable interest in U.S. business circles. The State Department and the Treasury welcome the opportunity afforded by the Canadian and British delegations to bring the long-discussed matter of simplification of United States customs rules and regulations to the fore.

The Tariff Act governing customs administration hasn't had a real overhauling since 1930. The State Department has been anxious to get Congress to approve customs reform for the last two years. The Treasury, too, became interested and made a survey months ago of the U.S. customs rigamarole.

The strategy of Administration officials had been to await ratification by Congress of the International Trade Organization before introducing bills calling for customs reform. But it became evident that Congress won't get around to the controversial charter ratification subject this session. That is why State and Treasury officials were glad when their British and Canadian counterparts took the initiative in putting this thorny subject on the table for tripartite discussion.

The Treasury has had a bill ready and waiting for the opportune time to send it to Congress. Now, the British dollar crisis provides this opportunity.

Among other customs measures, the Treasury may ask Congress to raise the limit on informal importers' entries from $100 to $500. This would permit importers to bring in larger quantities of goods for their own use without filing entry papers. More important, however, is the demand of businessmen that the government give its customs officials authority to study samples and decide the proper tariff rate in advance.

They cite the recent experience of an American firm buying Canadian refrigerators (not deep freezers) only to have them taxed here not as refrigerators but as electric motors at a higher rate. They feel that Congress should make it clear that the higher rate should apply only where the special ingredient is relatively important.

Congress will take more kindly towards customs reform—the invisible tariff—than would have been the case only a year or two ago. Some of our more influential business organizations today are squarely behind customs reform where they were formerly indifferent or opposed to this type of liberal business legislation. The National Council of American Importers stood almost alone for many years in their advocacy of customs reform. Today such big business groups as the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Foreign Trade Council are staunchly behind the government in its pending customs modifications.

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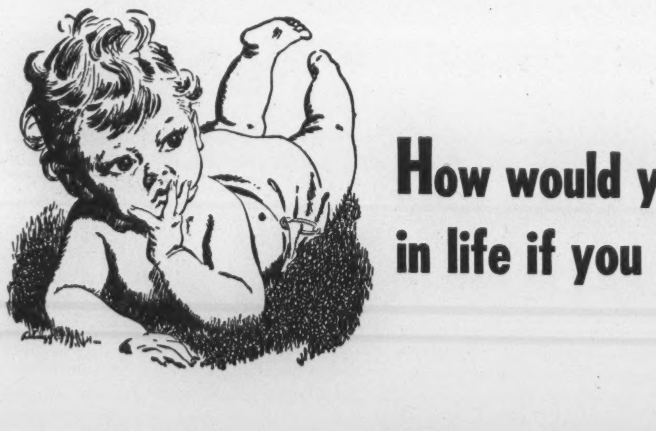
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